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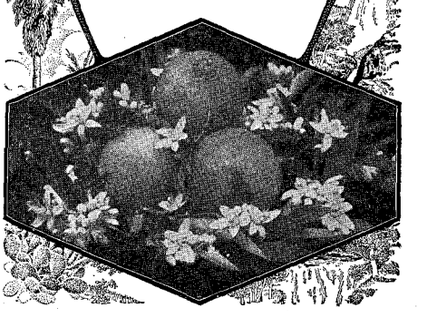

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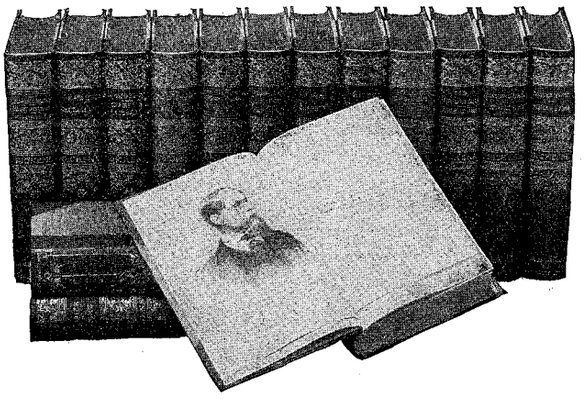

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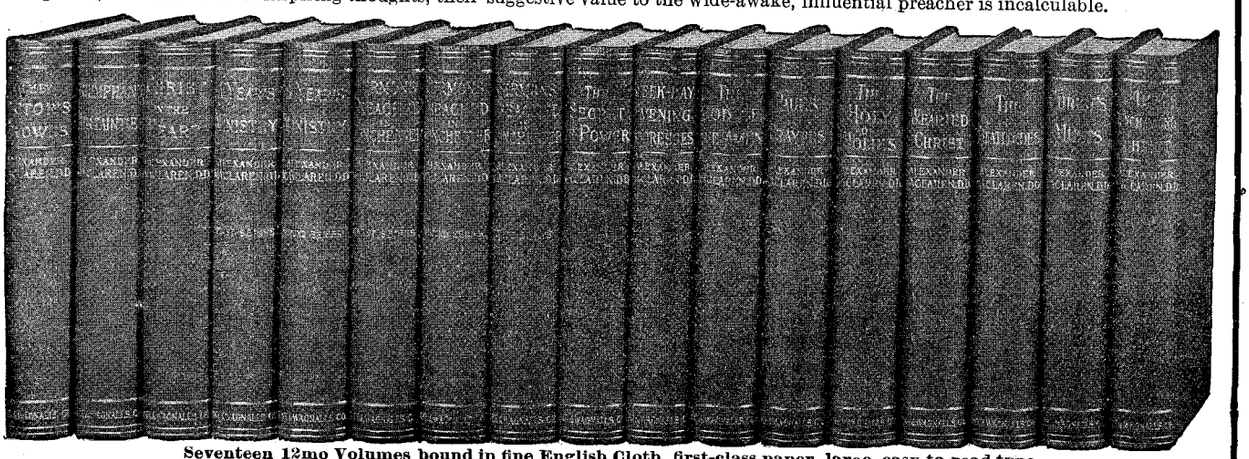

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII, NO. 2 NEW YORK, JANUARY 13, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 821

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A strike of the typesetters in the printing establishments of New York City may delay some of our January issues. Readers and advertisers who fail to receive their copies of the magazine on time may rest assured, however, that everything possible is being done to minimize the delay.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

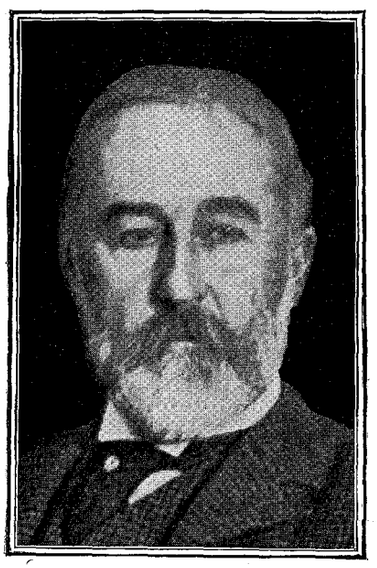
MR. McCALL'S RESIGNATION.

THAT the same man who became president of the New York Life Insurance Company in 1892 to recognize it and restore public confidence in it should now resign, only fourteen years later, to make way for another reorganization and house-cleaning, is considered by some newspapers an eloquent testimonial to the blighting effect the proximity of unguarded millions may have on human character. When the New York Life faced the similar crisis fourteen years ago, we read in the newspaper accounts: "It was necessary to obtain the services of a good man, experienced and a trained financier, and Mr. McCall was the choice, his prompt reorganization of the company's discouraged and disorganized forces was a work of tact and ability." In the present investigation the disclosures regarding the use of the company's funds by its officers, in speculation and politics, became so sensational that the State of Missouri suspended the company's privilege of doing business within its borders until President McCall should quit the presidency. Simultaneously with his retirement, say the press, Mr. McCall has refunded to the company the $235,000 which had been given to Andrew Hamilton, the "legislative agent," and was unaccounted for by him. Alexander E. Orr, who is chosen to succeed Mr. McCall, is considered an excellent choice, and one that will restore confidence in the Company. Many times chosen President of the New York Produce Exchange; a worker for civil service reform, and now President of the New York Rapid Transit Commission, his age (seventy-five) is considered the only point against him.

The retirement of Messrs. Alexander and Hyde from the Equitable, the McCurdys from the Mutual, and President McCall his son, and George W. Perkins from the New York Life, leads the New York *Times* to moralize as follows on the frailty of the great in the presence of gold:

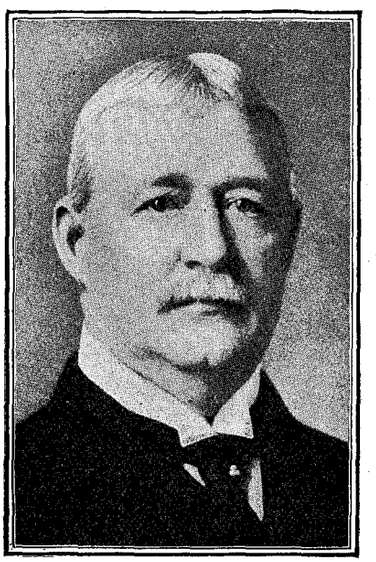
"The source of the trouble is plain enough. It lies in the fact that in a great insurance company money is continually piling up until it reaches a prodigious total. A big railroad corporation pays out its money almost as fast as it comes in. A great manufacturing corporation or a 'trust' is frequently a borrower of money. It does not accumulate. Exactly the reverse is true of the insurance company. So far from being a borrower it has at all times a superabundance of cash for which it is the incessant occupation of its officers to find suitable investments. They are surrounded with money. It confronts them on every side until, being finite men, they come to hold it a cheap thing. With so much money all about them, why should their own personal fortunes languish? They are in a position to know the investment markets intimately—nobody more so. Profitable opportunity always confronts them. We know now how they yielded to the temptation.

"It has all come out now, and he would be a very unfeeling man



CHARLES A. PEABODY,

New President of the Mutual, who took charge last week. He receives $50,000 a year; Mr. McCurdy received $150,000.



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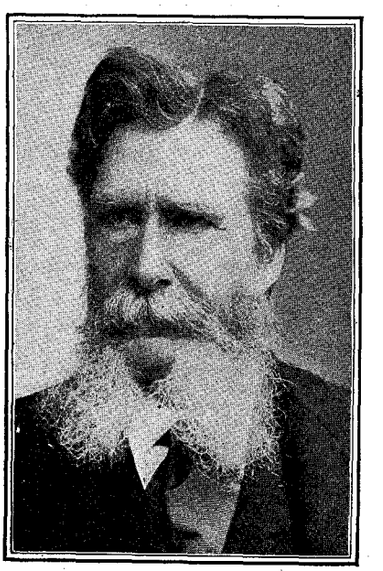
JOHN A. McCALL,

Who reorganized the New York Life fourteen years ago, and now steps aside to make way for another reorganization.



ALEXANDER E. ORR,

Who is made President of the New York Life at the age of seventy-five. He receives $50,000 a year; Mr. McCall received $100,000.

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indeed who would not admit that the penalty already visited upon the chief offenders has been grievous. Men of great prominence have been struck down. Irreparable disaster, the loss of position, the loss of reputation, has come upon them. How insidious were the temptations of insurance management is shown by the fact that men of hitherto unquestioned integrity are among the fallen. As to some of them the conviction is general that they were conscious of no wrongdoing, intended none. The 'syndicate' operations, so far from diminishing the assets of the companies, actually increased them. The policy holders profited by the operations that yielded an illict gain to the managers. The fault there was that no such operation should have been entered into by officers of the companies. It was a violation of trust to use insurance funds in speculation, either for the company's benefit or for their own, and of course the sale of securities to the company by its own officers is a transaction that nobody could defend. Nor can palliation or excuse be found for the building up about the companies of financial institutions in which their profit is incidental to the gain of officers and trustees."

The Springfield *Republican* contrasts the McCall retirement with the jaunty attitude of the company at the beginning of the inquiry. It remarks:

"This is quite a different ending of the investigation for the New York Life from what appears to have been anticipated. It will be recalled that at the outset the company proclaimed that it had nothing to fear and that no attorneys would be employed, and its books were spectacularly lugged into the committee-room for the freest possible inspection. And in some respects the company's management made a better showing than its two big competitors. There had been much salary grafting, but less than in the Mutual or the Equitable. A cleaner record was presented in the matter of syndicate operations for the profit of officers and trustees. But on the other hand there had been a doctoring of accounts to improve the public annual reports, concealment in the matter of stock investments, false swearing as to campaign contributions, perjury or something akin to it in the early explanations of expenditures for lobby work, and a use of policy holders' money, right in the heat of the investigation, for sending out misleading reports of the testimony to venal newspapers. To suppose that McCall could hold his place in the light of such revelations, even at a heavily reduced salary, was to display a singular blindness regarding the effect of the exposures on the public mind. It was further to exhibit that moral obliquity which seems to have taken possession of the whole life insurance business, at least in so far as conducted by the big New York companies."

The following interesting statement was given out by the Equitable last week:

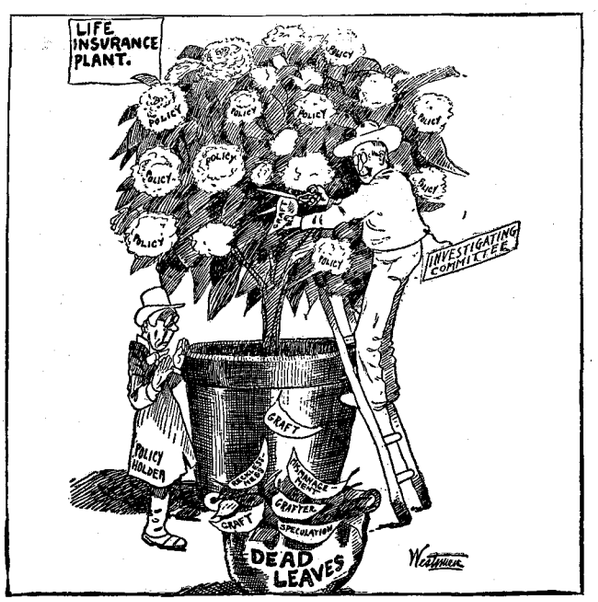
Reform in the life insurance business has commenced in earnest. The three big companies—the New York Life, the Equitable and the Mutual,—have entered into an ironclad agreement with one another that rebating of premiums must cease, and any agent found rebating will be summarily dismissed from the company's service, and will not be re-employed by any of the companies that are parties to the agreement. All questions in dispute in regard to such matters will be referred to the Hon. Grover Cleveland, who has been chosen as referee, with a salary of $12,000 per annum to be paid jointly by the three companies. This is the position once occupied by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed.

"It is the intention of the three big companies to secure the co-operation of all life insurance companies in this agreement. Mr. Cleveland has agreed to accept the position with the distinct understanding that he is to be seconded in his efforts to stop rebating, by the officers of all the companies participating in the agreement. There is an opinion among the officers and agents that if rebating can be entirely abolished first year's premiums can be reduced."

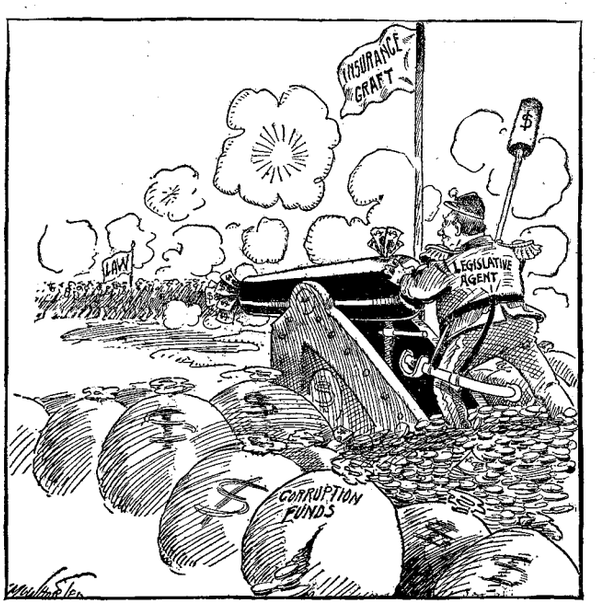
The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* remarks that the improved condition in life-insurance is strikingly shown in the letters sent around to policy holders by the big concerns at the first of the year. The old-style letters dwelt upon the huge assets, surplus, outstanding insurance, etc. But now—

"The letter which has been issued by the new management of the Equitable is in marked contrast to this. Mr. Morton, in this letter, devotes himself to the details of the reorganization and presents a statement of the condition of the company as prepared by two different firms of public accountants. He points out that the new management has introduced retrenchments which will reduce the cost of operation by $600,000 annually. He states that proceedings have been instituted to recover $1,000,000 of liabilities which have been disavowed by the company. He makes the most emphatic announcement that under no circumstances will the company be a party to any corrupt methods to prevent 'strike' legislation, nor will it ever again make a contribution to the campaign expenses of any political party. The spirit of reform is breathed throughout the entire letter, and every possible assurance is given that the abuses which have been disclosed during the recent investigations will not be permitted again in the conduct of the company.

"The result of the investigations has been wholesome, beyond all question, and life insurance will be placed on a basis fairer to



COMMITTEE—"Hurt the plant? Bless you, no! It'll do it good."
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal.*



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—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch.*

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the policy holders than it has ever been before. The clean-up of the Equitable has been thorough, and it promises to be equally as thorough with the other great insurance companies within a very brief period. There is more than a change of men. There is a change of methods."

1905 IN RETROSPECT.

THE year 1905, in the opinion of a great portion of the press of the country, was remarkable chiefly for its tendency to reform standards in political and business morality. That of course, applies mainly to the United States, for abroad there were such events as the Russo-Japanese War, the troubles in Russia, the resignation of Lord Curzon and the change in the British Ministry. But in the United States the year will ever be memorable for its civic awakening, the Philadelphia *Press* believes, and "in all the years to come we shall look on 1905 as marking a new epoch of political independence and public conscience. A wave of reform has swept over the country." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* glances at the political and financial changes and at the reforms in "judicial abuses," surveys the situation in Philadelphia, and agrees with the *Press*, while the New York *Sun* calls the year 1905 one of "moral housecleaning." "We have stopped," adds the *Sun*, "taken stock of politics, finance, even sport, and cleaned out some old dirt which has been offending the nose of the body-politic for many years."

The benefactions and philanthropic gifts of 1905 engage the attention of the New York *Press*, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The last named paper points out that "a list of gifts exceeding $5,000 during 1905 foots up to $65,000,000," and that education still leads with a total of $38,300,000 in gifts." Mr. Carnegie's donations for the year amounts to $14,099,000 and Mr. Rockefeller's to $11,635,000, raising their totals to $115,582,633 and $61,375,000 respectively.

Some of the newspapers lugubriously dwell on such gloomy topics as the year's casualties and crimes. "The past year," the Philadelphia *Record* declares, "was freer than some of the previous ones from mining horrors, but at Ziegler, Ill., 50 miners were entombed, and coal mine explosions in West Virginia killed 20. Attention is also called to certain destructive fires and the earthquakes in Calabria, Italy. The Chicago *Tribune* computes that there were 9,212 deaths by violence, or an increase of 730 over 1904. A total of 9,982 committed suicide in 1905 as against 9,240 in 1904, but on the other hand there were only 66 lynchings during the year, the smallest number on record.

But a great part of the press confines itself to the expression of delight over the country's prosperity. And although it is the belief of the Philadelphia *Press* that a reaction has set in "from the engrossing pursuit of the almighty dollar," *Bradstreet's*, nevertheless, concludes that "1905 was a year of almost boundless activity in trade," and *Dun's Review* calls it the year "of most rapid progress and greatest success." The year was one of heavily increased purchasing power, *Bradstreet's* observes, and "six months' figures of iron production broke all records; so did those of clearings, building and foreign trade." The yield of corn, 2,707,993,540 bushels for the year, and 565,000 tons of sugar, were record features. *Dun's Review* remarks that "the production of pig iron has proven in the past a most accurate measure of general prosperity" and it adds that "some of the rail mills have sold their entire output for 1906." The *Review* continues:

"The mileage of the railways has steadily increased, and the issues of stocks and bonds are beyond precedent; yet the market value of the sixty most active securities has risen far above all previous records, the earnings are much greater than ever before, and frequent complaints have been heard because traffic facilities were inadequate. Manufacturing plants have turned out quantities of products much in excess of any earlier year without causing accumulation; in fact, it was often the case that goods could not be delivered as specified, and, in the iron and steel industry, orders will be carried over into 1906 equal to the entire annual production a few years ago. Prices of commodities, as shown by *Dun's* Index Number, have risen to the highest position in twenty-two years; a striking evidence of the consuming capacity of the people, for it is not possible to maintain the quotations of an unsurpassed production of the various necessaries of life unless there is a commensurate broadening of demand. Failures are fewer in proportion to the number of firms in business, and liabilities are at the minimum ratio to solvent payments through the clearing houses, which have also reached a new high-water mark. Faster than the growth of population has been the increase in the amount of money in circulation, the average now standing at the heretofore unequaled sum of $31.75 per capita, and the stock of gold in the Federal Treasury has eclipsed all previous records of this or any other nation at over $765,000,000. Nevertheless, commercial and other demands have so drawn upon the available supply of funds that rates for loans rose so high during December as to suggest the possibility of serious stringency. This is another index that tells a story of national prosperity to the student of economics."

STEP LIVELY, GENTS.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

The Springfield *Republican* points to the economic fact that the rise in prices simply means abundance of money. The *Journal of Commerce* puts in that "when the yield of eleven crops, exclusive of cotton, for 1905 is valued at the farm at $3,324,000,000, and when the cotton crop is worth not less than $550,000,000, it will be perceived that out of twelve great crops there has been a solid addition to the country's wealth amounting to $3,874,000,000."

The historic events abroad are summed up by the *Wall Street Journal* as follows:

"The progress of the war between Russia and Japan, including the greatest land battle measured by the number of men engaged, in modern times, and the destruction of the Russian fleet in a naval battle of extraordinary proportions.

"The conclusion of this war by the signing of the peace of Portsmouth, this event being intimately connected with the history of our own country, in that peace was largely brought about by the friendly intervention of President Roosevelt, and was actually concluded by the conference held in the state of New Hampshire.

"A change in the English ministry from the conservative to the liberal party, in which is involved a contest over the question of the tariff. There have also been changes of ministry in France and Italy. France and Germany have been at loggerheads over their conflicting interests in Morocco. This dispute at one time threatened serious results, but is now in the way of satisfactory settlement. Germany has had a war on her hands in southeastern

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Africa that has proven somewhat expensive and troublesome. Lord Curzon's resignation has involved a change in the British administration of India. There are signs of a new spirit of progress and life in China. Perhaps the most dramatic feature of the year is the fact that the history of the world has now begun to be written in the waters of the Pacific rather than of the Atlantic. In South Africa the immense gold production in the Transvaal mines, due largely to the introduction of Chinese labor, has been the most important development."

OUTLOOK FOR PROSPERITY.

THE commercial and financial journals, which are in a position to speak with authority upon the business prospect, are almost unanimous in the prediction that the record-breaking prosperity of 1905 will be surpassed in 1906. "It is stating only facts," declares *The Financier* (New York), "to say that the United States enters the year 1906 in splendid condition, and the prospects—barring untoward calamity, and the remote contingency that foreign troubles may affect us politically—are such as to lend encouragement to the belief that the next twelve months should prove the most prosperous in our history as a nation." *The Wall Street Journal*, similarly, observes that "little risk is involved in making the prediction that at least the first six months of 1906 will be the most prosperous in the history of the United States," "and there is every prospect of a record-breaking activity in all branches of production, transportation and trade." Some papers qualify their predictions by saying that if there should be a great coal strike, all calculations would be upset, but the organs of the mine owners and mine workers show a remarkable unanimity of feeling that 1906 will be a year of peace. The award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission will expire on March 31 next, but *The Railway World*, of Philadelphia, organ of the hard coal roads, says that "indications point to a peaceful solution of the industrial problem," for "both the operators and the mine workers are manifesting a spirit of conciliation and, barring some unforeseen accident, the outlook is for peace in the anthracite region for another extended period." *The United Mine Workers Journal* (Indianapolis), organ of the miners' union, declares similarly that "we hope and believe that 1906 spells peace," and "while matters on the face of things seemed warlike last Summer, they seem to have faded away."

Bradstreet's, a journal more likely to be over-conservative than over-enthusiastic, takes this hopeful view of the coming year:

"If satisfaction with the past and confidence in the future are at all reliable guides, 1906 is likely to equal, if indeed it does not surpass, the year drawing to a close. The volume of orders booked ahead exceeds any previous year in the country's history, and high prices as yet seem to exercise no effect upon consumptive demand. Iron and steel of all kinds are heavily sold ahead, as are also shoes, cotton and woolen goods, lumber, hardware, and a myriad of other products. Wheat enters the Winter in excellent condition and with an enlarged area. Predictions as to 1906 building are even more sanguine than a year ago. In any discussion of general business prospects the sentimental effect of possible stock-market unsettlements is not to be lost sight of. That barometer of future trade has so far risen triumphantly superior to insurance scandals, impending rate legislation, trust and rebate prosecutions, revelations of some dishonest banking methods, high money, and the effect upon foreign markets of the Russian collapse. It is, however, still too early to judge of the effect upon our trade of events in that very much disturbed monarchy. It is a question whether our gains in the grain trade from this source will not much more than offset our losses in cotton. It is, perhaps, too early also to forecast the effects of the pushing to the front by labor organizations of demands for union recognition or other concessions in the coal, printing, building and other trades. Conservatism in financial affairs generally, as well as in labor matters, is the pre-eminent necessity of 1906."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, thinks that any one of many unforseen occurences may overturn our reckonings, to quote:

"The year just closed was one of unexampled prosperity in this country and the new year opens with most signs favorable to its continuance, unless there should be a serious deficiency in some of the important crops, or such an over-expansion of credit as to produce financial collapse. We have escaped serious labor troubles in the past year except those of a purely local character, but these will always be a menace so long as labor organizations are managed with so little regard for economic principles or the principles of fair dealing as they have been in the recent past. Serious interference with any one of the important instrumentalities of production, distribution and exchange is liable to bring disastrous consequences. If a Government commission should take control of railroad rate-making it might put the vast system of transportation out of gear and check the course of business prosperity. There is also danger in an over-expansion of credit, reckless speculation and imprudent banking, which no wealth of resources or capacity for production could avert. Nor are we entirely free from the peril from foreign complications. A serious collapse of public and private credit in Russia would shake the whole financial fabric. Our close relation with European markets would compel us to bear a part of the shock. Barring the intervention of adverse incidents of the kind referred to we enter upon the new year with fair prospects of continued prosperity."

MAYOR McCLELLAN'S BREAK WITH TAMMANY.

THE entire country was interested in Mayor McClellan's slate for his new administration and the press universally congratulated him on his independence and on his break with Tammany Hall. "To George Brinton McClellan, Mayor of New York," says the New York *World* (Democratic), "the *World* tenders its congratulations. He has emancipated himself from Murphy and Murphyism. He is a *free man*." The New York *Times* (Democratic) calls the list of Mayor McClellan's appointments "notable and creditable largely for the names it does not contain." *The Times* goes on:

"The Tammany district leaders shine by their absence. Messrs. OAKLEY, FEATHERSON, and BEST retire to the semi-obscurity of the management of their clans, and in that congenial but not in itself lucurative occupation they will undoubtedly 'remember McCLELLAN,' as one of them at least has promised to do. They are understood to be the men on whom Mr. MURPHY had set his heart more closely than on any others, and their dropping is received with natural indignation by the lesser Tammany chiefs, who in that must be supposed to share the emotions of MR. MURPHY."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Republican), is inclined to credit the Mayor's reaction against Tammany to the fact that in the last election "instead of Tammany carrying McClellan, McClellan had to carry Tammany." The *Dispatch* further observes:

"His appointments show that he has learned this. For Police Commissioner he has appointed the best soldier he can find. He has given the charities of the city into the hands of the secretary of the State Board of Charities, for years identified with charity organizations in New York city. The docks are put in charge of a man who has for years been in actual control of the work as chief engineer. Many of the appointments are promotions. Most of them are good. Even the two Tammany leaders recognized are better than their class."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) is of the opinion that "Tammany has no real claim" upon the Mayor in the line of patronage and adds that "Mr. McClellan begins his second term as if he was determined to be the best of all Mayors." The New York *Sun*, (Ind.) which supported Mr. McClellan in the last election, says of the stand he has taken:

"It eliminates Tammany as a factor, a thing either to be obeyed or to be defied ostentatiously. It ignores MURPHY, except as a unit of population in New York's multitudinous census. It introduces no political machination of any species, open or subterranean, subtle or obvious. It measures not merely one step more or less satisfactory, in a gradual progress toward the position which the Chief Magistrate of this town ought to occupy; it contemplates an actual arrival."

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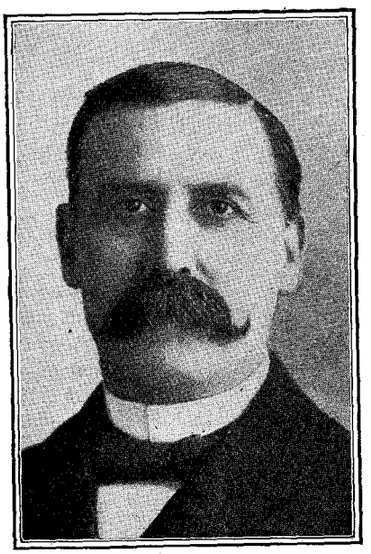
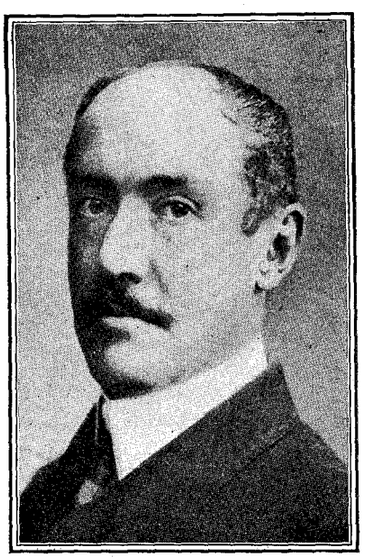


JAMES H. KENNEDY,
One of the new assessors, a Republican friend of the Mayor's.

GEN. THEODORE A. BINGHAM,
The new Police Commissioner, formerly social aide at the White House. He holds a distinguished army record and voted for McKinley.



JOHN McG. WOODBURY,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning, who was reappointed. He came into office under the reform régime of Mayor Low.

SOME MEMBERS OF MAYOR McCLELLAN'S "SLATE".

The New York *Evening Post*, (Ind.) however, advances this theory:

"It is evident now that, while the Mayor is not taking orders from Murphy, and is insisting on the appointment of men with clean records, he has not abandoned the party workers. Many politicians believe that he is constructing a machine of his own or trying to get control of Tammany Hall."

William Randolph Hearst's New York *American* (Democratic), is naturally not so enthusiastic. "There is neither revolt nor independence," it remarks bitterly. "There is no quarrel betwixt him and the contracting boss, any more than there is back of him any real plurality of the voters of New York." The majority of newspapers, however, take the opposite view.

A great deal of editorial attention is directed to the appointment of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, the new head of the metropolitan Police Department. "Whether or not Gen. Theodore A. Bingham will prove to be the ideal man for the place," observes the New York *World*, "we have no means of knowing. We hope he will. This much we do know: Gen. Bingham is a graduate of West Point and a retired officer with an admirable record. Unlike General Greene, who was Mayor Low's Commissioner of Police, he has had no connection with an Asphalt Trust or any other trust." The new Commissioner's breezy personality attracted immediate notice. "We'll go ahead with this thing, and work like the devil," he is quoted to have said when he took office. The Springfield *Republican* comments:

"It has thus been made sufficiently plain that New York has a picturesque personality at the head of its police force. He is decidedly given to expletives, and talks with a freedom that will at least command attention—if it should not become wearying. Some of his thinking is crude, but it may be that he is the man for the job."

The Mayor's own explanation of his attitude is expressed in these words:

"When I accepted the nomination of the Democratic party three months ago, I said that should I be re-elected, membership in my first administration would not of itself entitle to retention any man in any post; that if I believed the retention or removal of any department head would serve the public interest best, I should act accordingly."

A flood of comment was evoked by the Mayor's inaugural utterance that "In reassuming the office of Mayor, the last public office which in all human probability I shall ever fill," he wished to say certain things to the heads of departments. The New York *Evening Post* puts the statement down as a concomitant of his pledge to give the city "a clean, efficient and honest government." The *Post* goes on to say:

"For years he took office from the hands of the Tammany boss, and lent himself to the plans of an organization from association with which every gentlemanly instinct must have dissuaded him, on the supposition that this was the true way to do good public service. But the plan of accepting political power from public plunderers in order to use it as a public servant, has broken in the Mayor's hands. He finds the road to further preferment barred before him. Instead of being comfortably assisted by Murphy into the Governor's chair, and thence to the White House, he suddenly discovers that Murphy has very nearly

A CLEAN SWEEP.
It looks as if both sides of the street were getting busy in the political house-cleaning.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

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dragged him to ruin. And now there is a new Tammany combination for the double purpose of ousting Murphy and attacking McClellan, rendering the latter impotent, if possible, in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Nothing seems more probable, in fact, than a Hearstized Tammany, in the near future, with its hand against the Mayor and the city alike.

"Then we shall see the stuff of which the Mayor is made. The question will be whether he has the spirit and persistence to come forward as the real leader of the forces of good government."

An honest citizen, the *Post* adds, "may have something to say about his political extinction." "Suppose we refuse to bid farewell to Mr. McClellan yet awhile," remarks the Washington *Evening Star;* and the Baltimore *News* observes that:

"Mayor McClellan's success in the bold and independent course he has marked out for himself will put him in the front rank of the men to whom the people may turn for national leadership."

THE CRY FOR FOOTBALL REFORM.

THE recent conference in New York of representatives from sixty-two colleges and universities to reform the game of football elicits editorial as well as individual advice and comment from all over the land. That something must be done to reform the game all are agreed, but upon the method there is a wide divergence of opinion. The Boston *Transcript* calls the New York conference "significant but disappointing." The *Transcript* goes on:

"It was significant because only an ardent belief that football must be reformed brought together seventy representatives of as many different colleges from Maine to the Rockies and from Minnesota to Texas. It was also significant that the big universities particularly prominent in football were not represented. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin and others kept away. The conference was a gathering of colleges of lesser football prowess. The Conference wants amalgamation of the rules committee of long standing, which is composed of representatives of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Annapolis and Chicago, and the committee of equal number drawn from representatives appointed by the conference. This committee is to suggest the recasting of the football rules."

THE WORSHIPPERS OF THE MODERN MOLOCH.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

The most noteworthy suggestion to the conference was a letter from President Eliot of Harvard to Chancellor MacCracken who called the meeting to order. President Eliot said:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to tell you that my own belief is that intercollegiate football should be stopped for one year, so that the individual colleges may demonstrate in practice, each on its own grounds, a reasonable game of football.

"For myself, I find it impossible to believe that the committees, coaches and umpires who have ruined the game are to be trusted with its reform or replacement. The fundamental difficulty with the present game is the bad spirit in which it is played. To get rid of this vicious spirit I think we must stop intercollegiate football for a time. On the whole, therefore, I favor separate action by the individual colleges, and not conferences and conventions or other attempts to continue intercollegiate football under new regulations."

The Chicago *Tribune* agrees that it were best to stop the game for a while, because "the intermission will give the youth of the country new bearings," and the Minneapolis *Tribune* is of the same opinion. The New York *Evening Post,* with its usual attitude, remarks:

"The whole college world will breathe afresh when our undergraduates are disabused of the idea that they and their games control academic destinies, and when the time now wasted on hysterical cheering or child-like song practice on the bleachers is once more used for study or sensible exercise for the college masses. Eventually, we believe, the abolition of intercollegiate sports will be the only complete remedy. But since athletics, like the tariff, must be reformed piecemeal, we shall heartily welcome any forward steps the conference may take, especially the abolition of the present indefensibly stupid Football Rules Committee, whose sins are well-nigh innumerable. And the conference need not be discouraged by the absence of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Chicago. These chief sinners are most indifferent to public sentiment, yet they will in the end have to fall in line, with all the less credit to themselves."

President Schurman of Cornell, on the other hand, strongly defends the game. He admits the necessity of some reforms, but, he believes there is "so much to be adduced in favor of the game that the criticism which has of late been hailed upon it will on impartial consideration be found to be, if not hysterical and frenzied, at least one-sided and unfair." With regard to the abolition of the game at Columbia University, President Nicholas Murray Butler says in a statement issued to the alumni and students that he has been "overwhelmed with messages of congratulation from leaders of public opinion everywhere" and that "if any game called football takes the place of the one we have put behind us, it will be a game free from the evils that I have pointed out." President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, writing in the *Review of Reviews,* is of the opinion that the game must "return from the spectacle to the sport," shorn of danger, so that all students may participate in it. President John H. Finley of the college of the city of New York, believes that the game should be not abolished, but redeemed, and Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, of Harvard, wishes to "substitute for modern football a combination of the good points of football and basketball" and in general he agrees with President Wheeler that the game should be such as to enable the student body to participate in it.

While the conference was discussing football in New York the old established Rules Committee that has so long controlled the gridiron, was meeting in Philadelphia. The New York conference was dominated by West Point. "What we want is football reform, not revolution," Captain Palmer E. Pierce, the West Point delegate, is quoted as having said, and the upshot of the conference was that nothing definite was decided upon; but the body meeting at Philadelphia, representing the older universities, was asked to amalgamate with a view to making reforms, and the reply was that their respective universities must be first consulted. The Springfield *Republican* observes:

"The outcome of the conference was a marvel, which must be credited probably to the high strategic skill of the emissary from West Point, Captain Palmer E. Pierce, who brilliantly captured the meeting and carried it off for deposit in the arms of the 'little father' himself, Mr. Camp of Yale. Captain Pierce has great

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soldierly qualities. He will surely make his mark in war, if given a shadow of a chance to display his generalship. He went into the conference, declared that West Point did not want all the roughness taken out of the game, for some knocks and bruises were necessary to the sport, and proclaimed finally that the old rules needed to be but slightly modified and thoroughly enforced to make football all that any reasonable person could desire. It was the masterly captain's advice that the conference appoint a committee to consult with the sinister Mr. Camp and his colleagues at Philadelphia concerning the changes to be made in the rules: and, would you believe it? the conference, after nearly all of its members had declared themselves in favor of continuing football rather than of abolishing it, did just as the captain said."

Many newspapers, as, for instance, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, believe that the college faculties themselves must begin to reform football and think that "abuses have grown up chiefly because faculties and governing boards have closed their eyes to them." The Hartford *Times* thinks "it is evident that the colleges will have to act independently" and the New York *Globe* is certain that "all that is needed is for each faculty to suppress its own ruffianism." Caspar Whitney, writing in *Outing*, agrees with the above opinions. "What we most need," he says, "is common sense and an honest desire among the university faculties to get together for the good of the game . . . foul play then being the chief matter with football, the remedy alone lies in a change of spirit; and a change of spirit may be brought about only, as I have repeatedly said, in a congress of faculty representatives of the leading universities of this country."

MORALIZING ON THE LIFE AND DEATH OF MR. YERKES.

The rich bequests left by Mr. Charles T. Yerkes have created a feeling in his favor that illustrates anew the old adage about charity. "These munificent gifts to the people of New York," says the New York *Times*, "will cause his name to be remembered when his business exploits and successes have been forgotten." His term in the penitentiary in Philadelphia in early life for the use of city funds; his street-railway career in Chicago, which enriched him with millions, but so aroused public indignation that he left the country; and his free and easy views of matrimony, have called out a large amount of moralizing in the daily papers, of which the following from the Kansas City *Star* may serve as an example:

"The late Charles T. Yerkes was a representative of a type of American business man that is passing away. The motto, 'Be successful somehow,' was his and it is doubtful whether he ever saw anything immoral about it. To him business was a game in which anything was legitimate. If it was necessary to buy legislatures to get a traction bill adopted, he was as ready to take the necessary steps as he was to smoke a cigar. If a man wanted to dispose of large corporate interests he saw no harm in sending up values by paying large dividends out of the capital stock. It was the buyer's business to be careful not to purchase securities at two or three times their real value.

"Yerkes's attitude was perhaps extreme. Yet it did not differ essentially from the position of numerous winners of big fortunes. These men have played the game under rules that society is now declaring inadequate. Yerkes himself encountered the beginnings of the new social movement in the opposition by the Municipal Voters League that drove him out of the street car business in Chicago. If public sentiment continues to make itself felt the number of men of the Yerkes type will steadily decline. They belong to the old order which is now being supplanted by the system of the Square Deal."

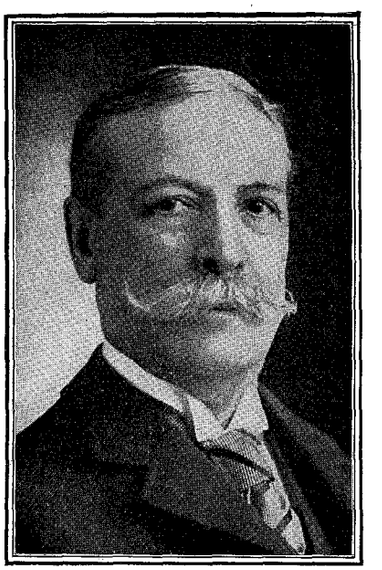
By his will, however, Mr. Yerkes leaves to the city of New York a collection of bric-a-brac and works of art that will be one of the features of the metropolis, and provides for a hospital in the borough of the Bronx with an endowment estimated by the New York *Herald* at $16,000,000. Of these bequests the Philadelphia *Press* remarks:

"A will like that of Charles T. Yerkes does more to stifle socialism in this country than tons of preachment.

"The great fortune that he made goes back to public uses. He has not sought to found a family or ruin it by his wealth. He has not built a vast house for them to live in and add to those who are daily propagating socialism on one side and anarchy on the other by profusion, extravagance and unbridled disregard for public and private rights, for legal accountability and personal responsibility.

"Instead, his monuments will be a great gallery and a great hospital. He serves others better in his death than in his life. That was scarred with faults. No man can defend it. None can palliate or excuse it. The grave is not more cruel, nor the pit more perilous. The white and resplendent sepulchre of public use and general service which his will erects can make no man forget the dead men's bones or all manner of uncleanness which it conceals and will long recall.

"But none the less, the act with which he closes his life shows a man better than men knew, full of readiness at the end to asknowledge and accept great wealth as a trust for the good of all and not for the luxury of the few. As with Girard, who had, too, his own like faults, as the years go on, Yerkes the benefactor posterity knows will overshadow the Yerkes whom his own generation knew."



CHARLES T. YERKES,
Who made millions in Chicago and left them to New York.

When Mr. Yerkes was being most bitterly assailed in Chicago for his traction deals, he purchased the Chicago *Inter Ocean* with which to reply to his critics. The *Inter Ocean* says in commenting upon his death:

"It is a penalty of the times that a man of Charles T. Yerkes' success should be misrepresented and misunderstood by millions of the American people. Mr. Yerkes suffered this penalty to the full. And yet, while turning a face of iron to his enemies, fighting his assailants and detractors, without asking quarter or expecting any, and striking at his antagonists with a mailed fist, he had a heart full of human kindness and human charity for all who sought him in the human spirit.

"Aside from all public benefactions, his gifts to charity in private were legion. His heart was always tender toward any one in trouble. His hand was always open for the worthy in need.

"Without reflection on others, it may be said that he never took a step toward wealth and power which trod down the widow or the orphan, the weak, the helpless, or the afflicted.

"To those who knew him in Chicago, the strength of Charles T. Yerkes' character was revealed perhaps most clearly in the fact that he never became cynical in his views of life. Although he saw passing before him constantly that sorry procession of weak, venal, hypocritical humanity that is ever moving past the door of a rich and powerful man in a great city, he never for a moment lost his confidence in humanity, never once despaired of the better things of life, never swept away an applicant for aid with the familiar condemnation of all human motives.

"True to his Quaker ancestry, Mr. Yerkes had in him a strong undertone of religious belief, of Christian faith, and he passed his recent years in the hope and expectation which console the last days of the strong and the weak alike. After life's feverish labors, he sleeps well."

Senator Platt's ability to look wounded in spirit over these graft charges renews confidence in his capacity as a statesman.—*The Los Angeles Express.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

PUBLIC SUFFRAGE AS A TEST OF GREATNESS IN LITERATURE AND ART.

IT is no new thing to see an appeal made from the judgment of the public in matters of taste in art and literature; but there is some novelty in seeing that judgment extolled at the expense of the professional critics. This position is taken and argued by one of our critics and teachers of literature, Professor William P. Trent, of Columbia University, in his recent volume, "Greatness in Literature." He comes forward with no less startling a dictum than that the test of greatness in literature and art may in many instances be safely left to the suffrage of the public. He treats with some scorn the class of critics whom he calls "literary and artistic mandarins" who express their "profound distrust" of popular judgment by saying, "The people at large has only coarse and rudimentary tastes and is continually bestowing its affection upon unworthy objects." Two facts, he declares, "should be remembered by the fastidious critics who seek to shun the *'ignotum vulgus.'*" They are stated thus:

"The first is that, if reasoned with patiently, the public is sure to come around in the end to right ways of thinking. The second is that some of the greatest writers and artists have long since become genuinely popular, which could not have happened if the public were totally devoid of taste. Italians of all degrees of cultivation are said to read and love Dante, and the same thing is approximately true of Englishmen with regard to Shakespeare."

Critics, Professor Trent concedes, have not failed to recognize the fact that certain great writers make a universal appeal; yet, he continues, in this fact the critics see rather "the power of the writer" than the "inherent capacity of the public to appreciate what is largely noble and true." On the other hand, he avers that political no less than literary history shows that the public is normally capable of appreciating both nobility and truth. "The American people as a whole recognized the large nobleness and sincerity of Washington's character even during his lifetime—recognized it in much the same way as the Italian peasant recognizes the large nobleness and sincerity of his national poet." He continues:

"As I have said, the mandarins are not ignorant of the facts just cited, but it would certainly look as if they failed to draw one salutary lesson from them. This lesson, if I am not mistaken, may be condensed as follows: If a writer or artist has been before the public for a period sufficiently long to allow all mere temporary aberrations of judgment to be eliminated, and still fails of general popularity, then the inference ought to be that, unless some definite reason not properly chargeable to the man or his work can be assigned for the continued lack of popularity, the writer or artist in question—Landor, for example—ought not to be regarded as possessing sufficient nobleness and sincerity of character, as expressed in his work, to be worthy of a place among the greatest masters.

"The position here taken may become plainer if it is couched in other words. Are we not bound by the teaching of history and experience to presume that in the long run the judgment of the public with regard to the greatness of the men of a very high order of endowments, not adequately recognized by contemporaries, will coincide with that of the few far-sighted critics who proclaimed their glory before it was generally acknowledged? If such a presumption is fair, it follows that if the public continues obdurate to the claims made by critics for certain writers, the critics are mistaken, at least in part. This is certainly the stand an optimist ought to take; for if large nobleness and truth fail in the end, except under very special circumstances, to win the admiration and recognition of the masses of men, the future of the race is dark indeed."

The professor looks to a day not distant when even the critics will accept the foregoing conclusion. Then, he declares, "a few special favorites of the mandarins will have to be set in a lower niche in the Temple of Fame." Botticelli, because he apparently lacks "the large and permanent qualities that win the suffrage of the public," is cited as an example of those who are to leave the niches where the "mandarins" have placed them "It would seem," says Professor Trent, "that the critics of art may as well give up trying to place him alongside of or above Titian or Raphael." Expert opinion is, in the present writer's view, by no means to be depreciated, but he would have it exercise itself in placing the secondary men of genius where they belong, for "when large nobleness and truth are absent, the verdict of the public is of no great moment, and the more minute study of the expert tells with full force."

RIDICULING THE IRISH REVIVAL.

THOSE who read in a recent issue of this paper an account of the aims and ideals of the Gaelic League, founded by Dr. Douglas Hyde for the purpose of restoring the ancient Irish language to something of its old place in the lives of the Irish people, may be interested in certain criticisms passed upon the movement by Edward Stanley Robertson in the London *Academy* Not only is Mr. Robertson skeptical as to the success of the movement, but he points out that the members of the league "have gone out of their way to enhance the difficulties of their own task," in the first place by printing their books and pamphlets in a "medieval black-letter alphabet," and secondly by clinging to "the ancient and absurd spelling." To quote further:

"Is there the faintest chance of success in the movement for the revival of Irish? Dr. Douglas Hyde thinks there is, and, because he thinks so, he lampoons all who think differently. Mr. Stephen Gwynn thinks there is, and in his delightful little volume, 'To-day and To-Morrow in Ireland,' pleads in the purest and most attractive of English for the revival of Irish. But the revivalists have gone out of their way to enhance the difficulties of their own task. Because ancient Irish was written in a peculiar black letter—which, by the way, is of Gothic origin and in no wise specifically Irish—the revivalists must needs print their books in imitation of medieval manuscript. Irish has not been a written language since, probably, the sixteenth century. I do not deny that English rule may have been the cause of this; though I do happen to know that in India, where the study of the vernaculars is encouraged under English rule and is actually compulsory on Government officials, the vernaculars are rapidly ceasing to be written languages. In Wales, the Welsh language is written and printed in Roman letters. I am not sure about Scottish Gaelic, which, indeed, seems to have disappeared as a written language about the same time that Irish did. I may remark that nobody in Scotland wants to revive Scottish Gaelic, any more than anybody in Cornwall wants to revive Cornish. Why, oh why is there not a Cornish or a Scottish Craoibhin Aoibhinn [the penname of Douglas Hyde]?

"And this leads to a second point. Besides clinging to the medieval black-letter alphabet the revivalist clings to the ancient and absurd spelling. Who would believe that Craoibhin Aoibhinn is really and truly pronounced Creeveen Eevin? An American humorist is said to have described an English name as *written* Cholmondeley, *spelt* Marjoribanks and *pronounced* Mainwaring. Something of the same sort would seem to apply to Dr. Hyde's Irish pen-name.

"I have sometimes thought that the rule of Irish spelling, which requires a slender vowel to be balanced in a succeeding syllable by another slender vowel, and a broad vowel by a broad one, may have been invented by the learned men of old time to keep letters out of the reach of the vulgar. I know that this is true

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of the characters in the Devanagari and other Sanskrit alphabets, which have been facetiously described as latch-keys run mad. The obscurity of the Hebrew alphabet has been attributed to the same cause."

"Irish is dead and can not be revived," concludes Mr. Robertson, sententiously, after a reference to "Swift, Berkeley, Burke, Goldsmith, Moore, and hundreds of others, who made Ireland illustrious without speaking a sentence of Gaelic or writing a line to be printed in pseudo-Gaelic black letter."

A HUMORIST'S PLEA FOR SERIOUS READING.

"WHY do we read?" asks Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, the well known English humorist; and he goes on to express regretfully the belief that a goodly proportion of modern reading is prompted by a desire not to think. He cites the case of a friend of his, a rather voracious reader, of whom he asked, "How many hours per annum do you reckon you waste reading rubbish?" Here is the answer: "I get through, I suppose, two and a half hours' reading a day. History, of which I am fond, an occasional taste of poetry, and say half a dozen new novels a year that are worth the reading account for perhaps the odd thirty minutes. For the other two hours I have to fall back on the rubbish." When Mr. Jerome remarked virtuously that the result was, "roughly speaking, a month of waking hours a year wasted out of a short and uncertain existence," his friend replied, "When you don't want to think, you light a pipe. I open a book. It comes to the same thing." This attitude toward reading, laments Mr. Jerome, is very largely typical. "Our ancestors brewed themselves the bowl of punch; we subscribe to the circulating library." Although Mr. Jerome's paper, which appears in *The Woman's Home Companion* (January) begins in his usual whimsical manner, it develops into an earnest plea for serious reading and serious writing. To quote further:

"Books have become the modern narcotic. China has adopted the opium habit for want of fiction. When China obtains each week her 'Greatest Novel of the Century,' her 'Most Thrilling Story of the Year,' her 'Best Selling Book of the Season,' the opium den will be no more needed. As in the case of my friend previously referred to, a man addicted to novel reading is not as a rule much of a smoker or drinker. This may be the better for his body, but about his mind I am not so sure.

"The young girl forbidden the saloon and café muddles her brain with books instead of with drink. From the twenty to fifty new novels a year that she reads it is doubtful if she obtains a single new idea, a single thought worth remembering. She reads not to think, but to save herself the trouble of thinking. The book that could give her any real knowledge of life would not perhaps be found on shelves of the circulating library. She reads, one after another, a monotonous procession of love stories, where impossible young men with nothing else to do in life make impossible love to impossibly perfect young women."

Our forebears, says Mr. Jerome, read not to avoid the trouble of thinking, but rather to enjoy the pleasure of thinking. In this connection we read:

"The Elizabethan dramatists demanded that their audiences should think with them. We tolerate Shakespeare to-day only on condition that the poetry shall be hidden as much as possible behind the scenery. The play, 'Everyman,' for instance, was not the type of entertainment a business man would seek in order to forget his troubles. . . . It is a curious development of later times, this demand of literature that she shall be a crooning nurse, whose business it is to rock us to sleep. . . .

"In Russia to-day, where life is still a serious matter, not yet all money-making and money-spending, the author is still regarded as the preacher, the leader; his works are criticized, not because of their phraseology, but because of the thought they contain, the help they give to men and women faced with the fierce problem of life."

Literature, Mr. Jerome claims, is essentially an appeal to the intellect, not to the emotions. Hence books, "to be of any use, any enjoyment even," must demand thought. He states that of all the books of Stevenson's that he has read and enjoyed, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is the only one that lingers with him. Of them all, it is the one that "made me to think 'furiously,' as the French would say." According to Mr. Jerome, the author as well as the reader is a sufferer under present conditions. He says:

"What I fear is that with the millions now coming into the reading world, who before sought their amusement elsewhere, the real book will be swamped. At present the most that an author can do is to write nine books that the public is willing to read, in the hope that as a reward his publishers will allow him to write one that he wants to write, and that a few hundreds here and there may enjoy reading. The very young man and woman do, I believe, read to think. They stand on the threshold of life, the road stretches in front of them unknown and mysterious. They seize upon books in the hope of learning something to satisfy

JEROME K. JEROME,

An English humorist who pleads for the serious intention in literature. He says: "The canting talk about 'art for art's sake' will have to be forgotten. You cannot divorce literature from life. A man or woman who talks alone and in confidence to the young in their tens of thousands is not entitled to say to himself, 'I take no responsibility for these thoughts I am whispering in your ear.'"

their natural curiosity. It is unfortunate that the great mass of printed matter is only going to mislead them—give them utterly false ideas. . . .

"For this is the true work of literature—that it shall hold a mirror up to Nature—that it shall show us life, the hidden emotions, the hidden passions. Literature, if it is going to be of any use at all to future generations, will have to be taken more seriously. The canting talk about 'art for art's sake' will have to be forgotten. An author exercises too much influence upon his readers, especially upon his youthful readers, to be able to shirk responsibility. You might as well talk about 'patent medicine for patent medicine's sake.' A book either does good or it does harm. You cannot divorce literature from life. A man or woman who talks alone and in confidence to the young in their tens of thousands is not entitled to say to himself, 'I take no responsibility for these thoughts I am whispering into your ear.'"

Mr. Jerome concludes with the plea that "occasionally we

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should be allowed to read and write the book that is neither a 'spellbinder' nor 'a soothing syrup,' but merely a serious contribution to human thought."

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR THE GIFTED.

IN Germany, where general educational ideals have been undergoing material changes and the practical interests of life have been making themselves felt as never before in the higher educational institutions, a unique problem has come into the forefront of debate in the shape of a demand for special schools for bright and gifted pupils. The claim is not made for the common schools, but for the secondary schools; namely, the classical gymnasium, the semi-classical real gymnasium, and the purely scientific Oberrealschule, each with a nine-years' course leading up to the University. The chief protagonist of the new scheme is Dr. J. Petzoldt, of the gymnasium in Spauden, near Berlin, who first published his discussion on the subject in a leading educational review of the country, the *Neue Jahrbücher für Paedagogik,* but issued his paper also as a special brochure in the publication concern of B. G. Teubner, Leipzig and Berlin, under the title, "Special Schools for those Particularly Gifted." His line of thought is practically the following:

"All along it has been the custom of the State and other organizations in control of schools to make special provisions for those who are intellectually weak and are not able to keep up with the progress of those with average endowment of mental powers. There is not a particle of doubt in reference to the wisdom of such special courses and schools, and the underlying motives for their establishment cannot fail to win the approval of all fair-thinking people. But do not those, too, who are particularly gifted deserve special consideration at the hand of educators? Should not the strong as well as the weak find their needs met in the establishment of our schools? It certainly is a fact beyond dispute that in one and the same class there are those who can do the work assigned in half the time which it takes the weaker members of the class to do it. Should they not have the opportunity to do so? Or rather, should not rather special attention be paid to those who promise to become the leaders in the world of thought and work, rather than to those who in the nature of the case can never get beyond the average in knowledge and abilities? Wisdom and not charity should be the controlling factor in the arrangement of the school curricula. Every teacher of experience knows that not a few of his brightest pupils have been seriously checked in their educational development by the fact that they were compelled to advance slowly in order that their weaker classmates might keep up with them. We believe that it will be conceded by all teachers acquainted with the condition of affairs in the secondary schools, that the more gifted of the pupils could readily finish the nine years' course in six years, and in this way enter the universities at the age of fifteen instead of eighteen, as is now generally the case, and thus enter professional life fully three years earlier than they can under existing circumstances. True, this innovation would demand the appointment of some special teachers; but the results would amply justify the additional costs. Let the state try the experiment of arranging special courses or schools for those who are gifted enough to do the work in less than the ordinary time."

This proposal of Petzoldt finds an enthusiastic advocate in Dr. Bruno Meyer, of Berlin, who publishes his article in the most prominent general scientific journal in Germany, the *Beilage* or Supplement, to the *Allgemeine Zeitung,* of Munich, No. 141. He declares that the proposed innovation would inevitably win the favor of educators, and mentions a number of cases in his own experience showing how harmful it is to keep back gifted pupils. Other educators are not quite as sure that such schools would prove an undivided blessing. W. von Massow, in the same journal (No. 220), publishes a reply to the article of Bruno Meyer. He declares that if education consists merely in the acquisition of facts, that then such an innovation must be approved; but he contends that the highest ideal of education, at least in the stage of the secondary schools, is the development of intellectual strength and acquisition of culture. For this time is needed, and the superfluous time the bright student has at his disposal and that is not needed for his school tasks, can be used for independent reading and study outside of the regular course, all of which contribute to the realization of this ideal.

The idea here advanced is not altogether new in American educational circles. A number of college men have advocated a system by which the student can graduate and secure his degree in three years or even in two, instead of in four, but no definite experiment in this direction has yet been made.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VOLUNTARY ISOLATION OF HENRIK IBSEN.

THE volume of "Letters of Henrik Ibsen," now first published in translation in America, throws some interesting sidelights upon the great Norwegian dramatist's voluntary exile from his country and his family. In these letters, as the translators state, we find at times "that unreserved expression of his personal feelings which has hitherto been, to a great extent, withheld from the public," and we discover, moreover, that "his proverbial reserve is not in reality an essential element of his character." It appears, rather, that his has been a struggle against an atmosphere of restraint. He speaks of himself as a fighter in the intellectual vanguard, and feels that the world has not moved rapidly enough in its toleration to catch up with him. Writing to George Brandes about "The Enemy of the People," he says:

"You are, of course, right when you say that we must all work for the spread of our opinions. But I maintain that a fighter in the intellectual vanguard can never collect a majority round him. In ten years the majority will, possibly, occupy the standpoint which Dr. Stockmann held at the public meeting. But during these ten years the Doctor will not have been standing still; he will still be at least ten years ahead of the majority. He can never have the majority with him. As regards myself, at least, I am conscious of incessant progression. At the point where I stood when I wrote each of my books, there now stands a tolerably compact crowd; but I myself am no longer there; I am elsewhere; farther ahead, I hope."

"Dear Björnson," he once exclaimed, "it seems to me as if I were separated from both God and men by a great, an infinite void." And in an appeal to his king for a pension in 1866 to enable him to continue his work, he said:

"It is not for a care-free existence I am fighting, but for the possibility of devoting myself to the task which I believe and know has been laid upon me by God—the work which seems to me more important and needful in Norway than any other, that of arousing the nation and leading it to think great thoughts."

From the very earliest period, the spirit of restlessness was dominant in Ibsen's character; an ethical dissatisfaction that drove him out of his country the better to view it. He must have no relatives around him who intellectually are his enemies; he must keep no friends who would prove "an expensive luxury." He wrote:

"The costliness of keeping friends does not lie in what one does for them, but in what one, out of consideration for them, refrains from doing. This means the crushing of many an intellectual germ. I have had personal experience of it; and there

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are, consequently, many years behind me during which it was not possible for me to be myself. . . .

"I myself am responsible for what I write, I and no one else. I cannot possibly bring trouble on any party; for I do not belong to any. I stand like a solitary franctireur at the outposts and act on my own responsibility."

And still again, regarding "Ghosts":

"It may well be that the play is in several respects rather daring. But it seemed to me that the time had come when some boundary-posts required to be moved. And this was an undertaking for which an older writer like myself was more fitted than the many younger authors who might desire to do something of the kind.

"I was prepared for a storm; for such storms a man cannot alter his course; that would be cowardice."

Late in his career, Ibsen wrote:

"So to conduct one's life as to realize one's self—this seems to me the highest attainment possible to a human being. It is the task of one and all of us, but most of us bungle it."

Once out of his own country, he began to write freely, expressing himself unreservedly in his plays, and breathing the greater atmosphere of intellectual activity. The actual removing himself from Scandinavia resulted in an interesting change in himself, which he thus indicates:

"It would be quite impossible for me to settle for good in Norway. Nowhere should I feel less at home than there. A man of reasonably well-developed intellect is no longer satisfied with the old conception of nationality. We can no longer be content with the political community to which we belong. I believe that national consciousness is on the point of dying out, and that it will be replaced by racial consciousness; I myself, at least, have passed through this evolution. I began by feeling myself a Norwegian; I developed into a Scandinavian; and now I have arrived at Teutonism."

Whenever a mention of returning home is made, Ibsen expresses himself with fear of the banal influence:

"What I feel is that I should not be able to write freely and frankly and unreservedly there. And this simply means that I should not write at all. When, ten years ago, after an absence of ten years, I sailed up the Fjord, I felt a weight settling down on my breast, a feeling of actual physical oppression. And this feeling lasted all the time I was at home; I was not myself under the gaze of all those cold, uncomprehending Norwegian eyes at the windows and in the streets."

And finally, when he had realized his spiritual home in Munice, and lived for years in Rome and Dresden; when, after a voluntary exile, he returned to Norway, we hear him expressing himself thus:

"Oh, dear Brandes, it is not without its consequences that a man lives for twenty-seven years in the wider, emancipated and emancipating spiritual conditions of the great world. Up here, by the fjords, is my native land. But—but—but! Where am I to find my home-land?"

As regards his own work, while there is much which he indicates as personal opinion in his many plays, his chief desire always was to make his ideas consistent with the characters he had in mind.

On the publication of "Hedda Gabler," the critics immediately began their consideration of the problem underlying the dialogue. In one letter Ibsen's comment is as follows:

"The title of the play is Hedda Gabler. My intention in giving it this name was to indicate that Hedda as a personality is to be regarded rather as her father's daughter than as her husband's wife.

"It was not really my desire to deal in this play with so-called problems. What I principally wanted to do was to depict human beings, human emotions, and human destinies, upon a ground-work of certain of the social conditions and principles of the present day."

When writing a play it was his custom to isolate himself as much as possible; no letter writing, no reading; his whole attention centered upon the moving life of his drama. Once past the first act, and all was easy. Even as in "Peer Gynt," there is also a wealth of the Ibsen personality in each drama. He writes:

"Everything that I have written has the closest possible connection with what I have lived through, even if it has not been my own personal experience; in every new poem or play I have aimed at my own spiritual emancipation and purification—for a man shares the responsibility and the guilt of the society to which he belongs."

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HENRIK IBSEN.

From a late photograph taken in his home at Christiana, Norway. Ibsen, who is supposed to be in his last illness, was very weak and nervous, but he made a special effort to pose for the American photographer.

Outside of his own country, Ibsen's influence has taken effective hold. There are two passages in his letters that bear upon this subject. He writes:

"The introduction of my dramatic works into France has long been my dream. But I dared not think seriously of it, as it seemed to me to be something quite unattainable. I had no connections in that country to speak of. And I was already so fully engaged, attending to my literary business in Scandinvaia, Germany, Austria, England, America, and elsewhere, that it was quite out of my power to make any attempt to extend my field of operations to that great and very inaccessible city, Paris, or what in matters literary is the same thing—to France."

And at another time, when William Archer was doing pioneer work for him:

"I regret ever more and more that I neglected at the proper time to learn to speak English. Now it is too late. Were I conversant with the language, I should go to London at once, or, to be more correct, I should have been there long ago. I have been revolving many things in my mind lately, and one of the conclusions to which I have come is that there are very strong traces in me of my Scotch descent. But this is only a feeling—perhaps only a wish that it were so. I lack the experience and knowledge necessary to judge."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DANGER OF EXCESSIVE LIGHT.

THE theory advocated by Major Charles E. Woodruff, U. S. A., that excessive light injures the animal organism and that blonde races in southern latitudes can not permanently survive its effects, has already been noted in these columns. In a paper read before the Northern New York Medical Association and printed in *The Medical Record* (New York, December 23), Dr. Woodruff has more to say on this action and its mechanism. It is his belief that our knowledge of the curative action of light has led to the curious result that we are totally ignoring the injurious nature of its shorter waves. These, he asserts, are always destructive—never constructive. He writes:

"Even in plants, they are used to break up the carbonic oxide of the air, being transformed in some way to another form of energy, possibly electric, by the chlorophyl. Hence the opinion was universal that light was a most beneficent agent of which we could not get too much, and the profession to a man has been advocating excessive exposure to the sun's rays and the admission of great streams of light into our living rooms, schools, and workshops, utterly oblivious of the fact that if it can destroy bacillary protoplasm it can do the same to the cells of our bodies. In addition light almost invariably hinders growth while darkness favors it both in plants and animals. Even men tend to be big in dark climates and little in the light ones, with some exceptions.

"Botanists have long recognized the fact that the living growing cell always functions in the dark, under the bark, and that the protoplasm in the leaf must resort to all sorts of schemes for protection from too intense a light. Zoologists also have shown that animals pass all their time in the dark, or if they must expose themselves to the sun's rays they are invariably protected by an opaque covering of hair, feathers, or skin pigmentation. It is only within a decade that anthropologists have discovered that the same law applies to man. It is now proved that in every part of the world the native type of man, who is adjusted to the climate, has an amount of pigmentation strictly in accordance with the amount of light to which he is exposed."

But just how does the injurious action of excessive light take place? If it is strong enough, it kills the protoplasm, Dr. Woodruff says; if not, it causes it to decompose or break up chemically. He goes on:

"We see a typical illustration in the low vitality of tissues damaged by the *x*-ray. Another instance is prolonged and often incurable neurasthenia following sunstroke, and it might be said that the short sun's rays are one of the factors in some of these cases, though thermic fever may be due to the dark infra-red rays alone. It might also be explained in passing that in the therapeutic use of these short rays it is found that invading organisms and atypical new cells are more easily killed than the normal tissue, but that if the light is too strong it kills both normal and abnormal. Indeed normal cells, from repeated damage of minor degree, may be so changed as to take on malignant growth themselves."

The practical point that he thinks should be noted by everyone, and especially by physicians, is expressed by the writer in the following paragraph:

"If it is true that excessive light is one of the many causes of neurasthenia, it follows that this condition in America should be worse in blonds than in brunettes, should be worse in the cities than in the country, and should be vastly benefited or cured by a removal to dark cloudy climates. As a matter of fact severe cases are known to be remarkably benefited by removal from the city in the Summer, and are made worse by remaining; are damaged by a trip to lighter climates and benefited or cured by a sojourn in northern cloudy ones. It is not the heat, for the fact is the same even if the sufferer escapes the heat. Of course cases can arise in cloudy places if there are other causes. It is merely proof that light is one of the causes of this trouble."

Some interesting conclusions are drawn by Dr. Woodruff, among them that the remarkable success of sanatoria in such places as the lower mountains of New York which has been very marked in cases of neurasthenia from southern cities, might be due to relief from excessive light and that perhaps the rest treatment of Wier Mitchell may also partially owe its value to the fact that the patient is removed from light irritation.

DID OUR CONTINENT PEOPLE ASIA?

THAT there was an early racial connection between the North American and Asiatic continents, and that the tide of migration moved from this country to Asia, rather than in the other direction, as some have thought, is asserted by Daniel T. Pierce in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (New York, November) on the strength of evidence collected by the Jesup North Pacific Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. This expedition, which was sent out at the expense of Morris K. Jesup, president of the museum, has been investigating, since 1897, the oldest remaining tribes of both continents, studying their customs, characteristics, and languages, finding out how long each has occupied its present habitat and whence it came originally, and ascertaining the probable relationship of one to another. Says Mr. Pierce:

"The favorite theory heretofore has been that the Indian came here from Asia. This theory is now upset. Many of those, moreover, who held that there was no relationship at all between the tribes of America and those of Asia, have recently changed their views radically and now believe, as a result of the work of the expedition, that the Indian originated here and spread into Asia. Stewart Culin, of the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the converts. Mr. Culin has personally carried on extensive investigations. For a long time he denied that there was any connection between the tribes of the two continents. But at a recent congress of scientists he surprised all present by saying: 'I would like to state that I now withdraw from the position which I formerly occupied, that there was no communication between the two continents. I now feel very sure that some time in the remote past there must have been most intimate relations, and furthermore that the emigrations may have been, not from Asia to America, but from our own American continent to Asia and to the southern islands in the Pacific. Furthermore, I believe that the material which has been brought together will permit a demonstration to be made to you of this emigration in the long past and the establishment of the American continent, not as the source of an arid and sterile culture, as it is sometimes characterized, but of a living, vital force, which has gone out into the Old World, and has affected the cultures of historic peoples with whom we are acquainted.'

"There are so many different tribes in northwestern America and in Siberia, and they are separated by such vast distances, that it did not seem probable at the outset that there was any close relationship between them. Each tribe has its now peculiar language and customs and is isolated from the other tribes. Those who contended that there was nothing in common between the Asiatic and American tribes seemed to have considerable foundation for their assertions. But this was merely a superficial belief which arose from the lack of proper investigation. When the members of the Jesup Expedition, after their years of exploration and study, compared notes, they found that there was really a very close relationship between the Asiatic and American tribes. Not only do members of the expedition think that it has established this highly important fact, but they are inclined to believe that the tribes of both Siberia and northwestern America were originally one race and that their culture was identical and sprang from the same source."

The illustrations to Mr. Pierce's article, some of which are given herewith, are interesting as offering additional proof of relationship between the original American and Asiatic peoples. Says the writer in conclusion:

"They show further what an important part dress and visual impression play in the formation of popular ideas of racial char-

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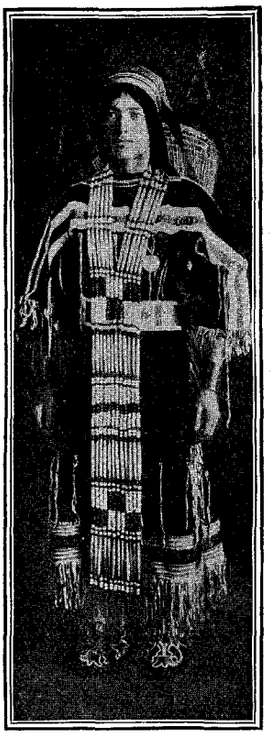
JAPANESE IN INDIAN COSTUME.

UKIAH INDIAN IN JAPANESE COSTUME.

UKIAH MAIDEN IN JAPANESE COSTUME.



JAPANESE GIRL IN INDIAN COSTUME.

RESEMBLANCE OF INDIANS AND JAPANESE.

acteristics. An Indian costume makes a very lifelike 'redskin' out of a Japanese. In the same way Japanese dress works the most puzzling transformation in Indians. From the pictures themselves it would be practically impossible to tell which are Japanese and which Indians. There is a strong suggestion, if nothing more, in the curious fact that the two peoples are not so unlike as they are usually pictured in our imagination, misled as it is by mere differences in dress, present habitat, history, and our traditional belief in the absence of relationship between them."

THE PLACE OF PLAY IN SCHOOL WORK.

THAT at a certain stage in the education of the child, stress should be placed on physical rather than mental exercise and training, by regulating and systematizing play and alternating it with class-work, is the belief of Professor Tyler, as expressed in a recent lecture before the Twentieth Century Club in Boston, reported in *The Boston Evening Transcript* (December 16). He says:

"We have all noticed that children's plays change as they grow older. Dr. Gulick tells us that the plays of children under seven or eight are non-competitive and non-co-operative. Kindergarten children play side by side or in pairs, rarely spontaneously in groups. They are gregarious rather than social. The plays between the ages of seven and twelve are social, co-operative and competitive games, but each child usually plays for himself. After twelve group games with opposing sides are more popular, and finally tend to crowd out all others."

Dr. Tyler took up particularly the co-operative and competitive plays between seven and twelve, such as tag, hide-and-seek and running games, followed by various throwing games and others in which "stumps" or challenges are the chief feature. Inquiring what may be their educational value, he concludes that it is five-fold. Firstly, these games or plays have hygienic value, as they exercise the greatest amount of muscular tissue with the least expenditure of nervous energy, periods of activity alternating frequently with periods of rest, as is best for the organism. Secondly, they involve mental training, focussing the attention, requiring instant decision and action, and encouraging self-reliance and the development of initiative. Thirdly, they give the child "his first lessons in the art of forming friendships, the greatest art or science in the world." Fourthly, they furnish the first real and spontaneous moral distinction made in childhood, that between "fairness" and "unfairness." Fifthly, they give a high degree of enjoyment—a very important feature in all training. "Opportunity," we are told by Professor Tyler, is a higher word even than "duty"; and opportunities must be enjoyed. He goes on to say:

"What we need is not to crush out play or its spirit, but somehow to get more of the spirit and enthusiasm of the play-ground into our work. But if play is the most valuable of all forms of exercise, place and time must be found for it, even if numbers and language have to wait. But those who have had to do with half-time schools report that the children generally make about as much progress in half a day as in a whole one. The introduction of out-door work in our industrial and truant schools has not diminished the acquisition of knowledge, it has rather increased it. The children are more industrious, amenable and contented.

"Under the present system the child necessarily forms those bad habits of study, or rather of dawdling over his books, of which we hear complaint in all grades. While at school he must be kept still, or there will be anarchy and disorder. He should not, and cannot, at this age, exercise his mental powers more than during the time spent in class-work. This gives him more than enough. He returns to his desk for bookwork. Every muscle in his body is tingling and twitching for exercise. But he must sit still. The problem which he has to solve is really this: How to forget his discomfort, and remain quiet and pretend to look at his book, and not to do any mental work. I can conceive of no better method of insuring that the child shall form habits of dawdling and calling it study. After two or three years of such practice genuine study becomes almost or quite impossible. If play is always a privilege and reward,

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and study always a required duty, can we wonder that the child learns to look upon study as an unnecessary evil?

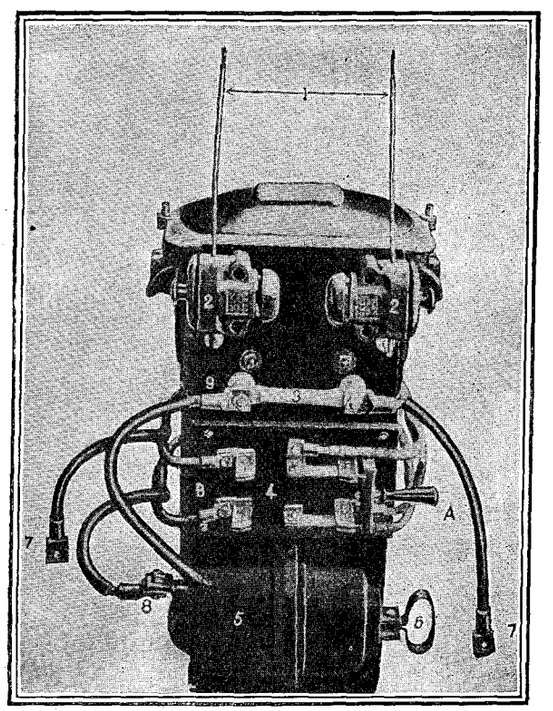
"The length and frequency of play periods must be determined by experiment. The best results require that the play should be at fixed times, alternating with the class-work. The same results cannot be gained by dismissing the children a half-hour earlier, and having them scatter to their homes. School-gardens may be equally useful. Manual training and gymnastics have their place and are needed, but seem somewhat better suited to a little later age. But play has its own place apart from or in addition to these. The vital point is that at this age the emphasis should be placed on physical rather than on mental exercise and training."

AN ELECTRICAL PIPE-THAWER.

THE practicability of using the heating efforts of an electric current for thawing frozen water pipes was demonstrated several years ago. Some electrical companies are now building compact transformer sets which may be transported from place to place as they may be required for this purpose. The new 1906 model constructed by the Pittsburg Transformer Company, shows some interesting features which are illustrated and described in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, December 23). Says this paper:

"The capacity of the thawer is normally 400 and 800 amperes, but currents considerably in excess of these values may be drawn for short periods. Usually the temperature of the air will be below freezing point, or even many degrees below zero. Under such conditions a temperature rise in the transformer as high as 100° to 125° Centigrade above the air will still be within the usual working limits.

"The intermittent nature of the work is also favorable, and it will frequently be found that 500 to 600 or 1,000 to 1,200 amperes can safely be drawn from the thawer. Snow or ice can also be applied to the cast-iron case to assist in cooling when running under extreme loads for considerable periods of time.



REAR VIEW OF PIPE-THAWING OUTFIT, SHOWING CONNECTIONS AND SWITCH.

(1) line wires; (2) fuse-blocks; (3) heat indicator, consisting of a section of exposed lead pipe connected in the same way as the pipe to be thawed; (4) switch to vary voltage of current; (5) choke-coil with handle (6) to vary other conditions; (7) terminals connecting with cable leading to frozen pipe.

"While pipes exposed to the air generally burst in freezing, yet it has been found that when they are in the ground very few cases of bursting are met with. It has been observed that but one case in 600 shows rupture under such conditions, due perhaps to the fact that the earth first freezes solidly around the pipe.

OUR NEW ANIMAL DRUGS.

HITHERTO substances used in the treatment of disease have been taken almost exclusively from the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. Our early ancestors, to be sure, revelled in all sorts of messes for curative mixtures, but these have been relegated to the forgotten domain of magic, as with the similar concoctions that filled such witches' cauldrons as that celebrated in "Macbeth." But a change seems to be gradually taking place in our materia medica, owing to the fact that we are learning how to use for the prevention and cure of disease the agents developed and automatically employed in the animal organism itself for this very purpose. This is brought out in an editorial article in *The Bulletin of Pharmacy* (Detroit, December), whose author writes as follows:

"The antitoxins are the most brilliant examples of this class of nature's own remedies for her own diseases, and of them diphtheria antitoxin is the most familiar and effective. The diphtheria germ, gaining entrance into the human or animal body, and developing its peculiar poison or toxin, causes the organism to protect itself by the counter-formation of an *anti*-toxin; and this, unless the attack be a virulent one, will offset the effect of the toxin without the patient's knowledge. Why, then, not develop this *anti* toxin in potent form in a horse's blood by giving him more and more of the *toxin* or poison as he becomes immune through the development of more and more of the protecting agent? And why not administer this potent *anti-toxin* in cases where the human body has been attacked with an infection so virulent that it can not itself manufacture enough of the life-saving agent of nature? These questions have been answered brilliantly, not only with antidiphtheric serum, but in less degree only with other serums or antitoxins. The average mortality of diphtheria has been reduced from 50 or 55 to about 10 per cent., and thus has this dread disease been robbed largely of its terrors.

"And then there are, for instance, the glands in the human and animal bodies—the thyroid, the thymus, the suprarenal, the liver, and other glands. Each one of these has some function necessary to the welfare of the organism. In some instances we do not know yet just what this function is, but we see proof of its existence when the gland is extirpated—disease and disturbance follow. Why, then, not discover what purposes these glands fulfill, and then use them (or, better still, their active principle or principles) in exactly the way which nature herself uses them, and for exactly the same need?"

Of the above-mentioned glands, the suprarenal, or adrenal, secretes two principles that control the blood pressure, one tending to raise it, the other to depress it. They usually work harmoniously together so that the pressure is controlled as by the governor of an engine; but an insufficient supply results in a condition known as Addison's disease. The pressure-raising principle has now been isolated chemically and adrenalin has become one of our most useful curative agents. Because of its property as a hemostatic, or "blood checker," it has made bloodless operations possible, and in surgery of the eye or nose it is invaluable. Of another of these glands, the thyroid, the writer goes on to speak as follows:

"The thyroid gland contains a principle which, among its other functions, is thought to neutralize certain waste products in the blood and render them harmless. But if, as a result of disease, such as exophthalmic goitre, there is more of the thyroid principle secreted than is needed for this purpose, the excess causes a train of most disagreeable symptoms. Now observe what science has done. She has found a way to provide the system with more of the waste products in order to use up the excess of the thyroid

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agent, and this is how she has done it: She has removed the thyroid gland from certain animals entirely, with the result that their blood has soon become surcharged with the waste products which could not be neutralized in the absence of the thyroid principle. From this blood has been prepared a substance commercially known as thyroidectin, and this, administered to a patient afflicted with exophthalmic goitre, results in the neutralization of the excessive thyroid secretion and consequently a gradual disappearance of the troublesome condition. Thyroidectin is a new product and can not be said to have passed the experimental stage. Its future, however, is promising.

"Only the very outlines of this large subject have been sketched in the foregoing, and only a very few remedies of the class under consideration have been mentioned. A volume would be required to compass the field properly, but it is hoped that our remarks will prove suggestive and will in a measure prepare the mind to receive the discoveries which are sure to be made in increasing number in the relatively new field of biological and physiological chemistry."

SHOULD AN ENGINEER BE A BUSINESS MAN?

SHOULD the engineering profession carefully limit itself to the application of science to construction or should engineers also take into account the commercial factors in their work? That the engineer must certainly include in his work the economic problems involved in it, as well as those of scientific principle, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, December), altho, he asserts, engineers are not yet fully awake to this fact. Says this writer:

"The term 'engineer' has been variously defined, from the oft-quoted statement of Tredgold that he is one who 'directs the great sources of power in nature to the use and convenience of man,' down to the modern one of Wellington, defining him as the man 'who can do for one dollar what any fool can do for two dollars.' Both of these, and indeed any definition which can be framed as well, must include the idea that the engineer is an economist. He directs the sources of power in nature to economical advantage; or, if he does not, he will not save the odd dollar, and hence be no better than any other man, so that the old definition and the new one are not greatly different in principle after all.

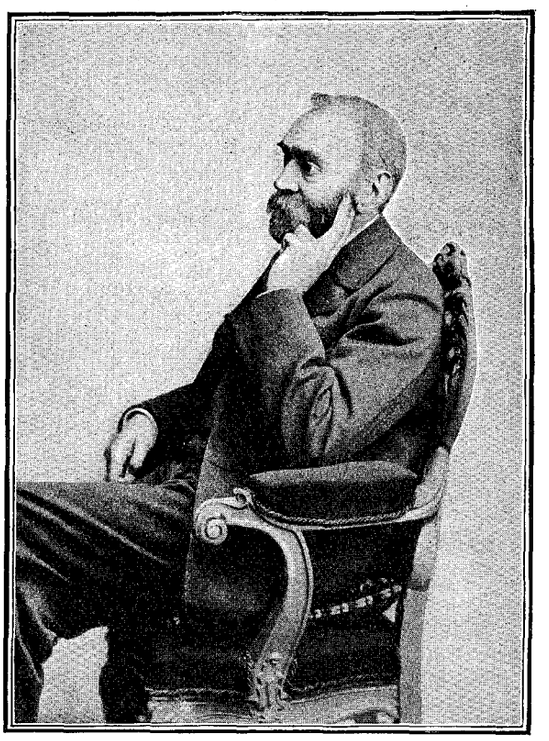
"Viewed in this light it seems rather curious that engineers in various countries should have taken so long a time to appreciate the fact that the business side of engineering work is really included in their professional bailiwick. In this country the desirability of including commercial and economic questions in the work of the engineer has been appreciated earlier than elsewhere, and more than one railroad president has developed from the engineering department into that of administration. The American professional societies have taken an early part in the discussion of questions relating to the administration of industrial work from the business side, and the various scientific methods of remunerating workmen, determination of costs, and solution of the numerous problems of works management have had their inception or their strongest impetus from the members of the engineering profession. In fact, the so-called business men, familiar with the commercial side of engineering and manufacturing only, have often been reluctant to accept methods devised without regard to the ancient precedents derived from medieval methods of trade, and it is only with the active entrance of the engineer into the affairs of business administration that modern conditions have been taken into account in a scientific manner."

On the Continent of Europe, we are told, the discussion of economic subjects by professional bodies of engineers is just beginning. A recent circular, issued by the Bavarian Section of the Society of German Engineers (the largest body of engineers in the world) states that, after due consideration, it has been thought well for the members to contribute to the transactions papers upon such industrial matters as the value of economic studies to the engineer, the function of the production engineer, the influence of technology upon general culture, the effects of industrial combinations upon manufacturing industries, scientific methods for the remuneration of labor and the value of engineering statistics. To quote further:

"Other questions suggested are those including the combination of economic matters with those usually considered as wholly technical. Thus: the influence of the practical applications of the science of thermodynamics upon public prosperity is shown to be important; the development of methods for the use of liquid fuel has a distinct relation to the location and conduct of manufacturing enterprises; the development of automobile vehicles, both for personal and industrial service, is destined to work economic transformations. These and many other subjects of related character are included in a program mapped out with characteristic German thoroughness and doubtless destined to cause the publication of many valuable studies."

THE NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS FOR 1905.

NOT all of the prizes established by Alfred Nobel, the Swedish chemist, are for excellence in science, two—that for the promotion of peace and that for literary work—were considered in our issue for December 30, page 985, and do not fall within the scope of this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Of the three distinctively scientific prizes, that in physiology and medicine goes this year to Professor Robert Koch, that in physics to Professor Philipp Lenard, and that in chemistry to Professor Adolf von Baeyer. The prizes, which amount to about $40,000 each, were announced on December 10th, the anniversary of Nobel's death. The qualifications of the recipients are thus summarised in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, January.)



ALFRED NOBEL,

The Swedish chemist who established the celebrated annual prizes of $40,000 each for achievements in literature, medicine, physics, chemistry, and the promotion of peace.

"Each of the recipients has a world-wide reputation for scientific research and discovery. Dr. Koch has the great distinction of having discovered the bacilli of tuberculosis and of cholera. His tuberculin has failed as a remedy, but has proved of great value in diagnosis. His researches on malaria, rinderpest and various tropical diseases have been contributions of vast importance for the study and cure of disease. Dr. Koch does not hold a university position, and like Dr. Behring, to whom a Nobel prize was awarded in 1901, he earns money by his discoveries.

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They have been criticized for this, but it may be that the greatest advances in science will come when investigators are paid directly for their work instead of indirectly as at present. Dr. Koch was born in Clausthal in 1843; he studied at Gottingen and carried on his researches for some years as a practising physician in small towns. In 1880 he became an officer of the Imperial Bureau of Health at Berlin, and in 1885 was appointed director of the Berlin Laboratory of Hygiene and professor in the university. He has, however, been chiefly engaged in expeditions to tropical countries under the auspices of the German and other governments, and is just now returning to Berlin from South Africa.

"Professor Lenard, of Kiel, is distinguished for the discovery of the rays that bear his name, which was an important step forward in the direction of research which has become dominant in recent physics, the phenomena of radiation and the theories of the constitution of matter, with which the names of Roengen, Becquerel and the Curies, who have already received Nobel prizes, are associated, and to which Thomson, Rutherford and Crookes have contributed in equal measure. Leanard was born in 1862, studied at Heidelberg and at Berlin, and has filled teaching positions in Bonn, Breslau, Heidelberg and Kiel. He has accomplished much valuable work in addition to his release of the cathode rays from the Crookes tubes, but he is scarcely the peer of Lord Kelvin or Professor J. J. Thompson, neither of whom has received a Nobel prize.

"Baron von Baeyer, of Munich, has made contributions of great importance to organic and industrial chemistry. His work on the carbon compounds is of much theoretical interest, but he is most widely celebrated for the discovery of aniline dyes and the artificial production of indigo. Professor von Baeyer celebrated his seventieth birthday on October 31. Born in Berlin, he studied there, and at Heidelberg and Geneva. He qualified as *Dozent* at Berlin in 1860 and became full professor of chemistry at the newly-organized University of Strasburg in 1872, succeeding Liebig at Munich in 1875..

"He was made a noble with hereditary transmission of the title in 1885. His great work in synthetic chemistry entitles him to belong to the group of those who have already received Nobel prizes in chemistry—van't Hoff, Fischer, Arrhenius and Ramsay."

WHAT IS A PATENT MEDICINE?

THAT most so-called "patent" medicines are not patented at all, will be apparent to anyone seeking information on the subject. The name, as popularly used, denotes such proprietary medicines as are sold direct to the public, especially such as are made from secret formulas. Says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, December 16):

"Proprietary medicines are those which some one owns; those that are the property of some one. Their ownership or proprietorship is held in two ways: (1) By a patent, or (2) by a trade or copyright name.

"1. PATENTED MEDICINES. A patented medicine is one on which a patent has been granted. This requires that a full description of the article be filed with the Government, which description can be obtained by anyone for 5 cents by writing to the Patent Office. These are non-secret (patent means open); and the protection lasts for seventeen years. Some of our better preparations were patented, such as antipyrin, sulphonal, lanolin, but the patents have now expired. So long as the patents were in force these preparations were 'proprietary medicines.' Phenacetin is patented, the patent expiring next March. Until then it will be a 'proprietary medicine.' Alphozone, acetozone, thiocol, creosotol and other well-known remedies are patented medicines, and therefore proprietary. There is no objection to them, if they are advertised and marketed in an honest way.

"2. COPYRIGHTED OR TRADE-NAMED ARTICLES. The vast majority of the preparations on the market in this country come in this class. They are proprietary in that the name given them is owned and controlled by some one. The name is the thing in this case. Nearly, but not quite, all the preparations that are sold under trade names are to be condemned because the composition is secret in character. If the composition is known, and if the remedies are honestly exploited, they are not necessarily to be condemned. One serious objection applies to all copyrighted or trade-names—they are a perpetual monopoly. A patented article becomes public property after seventeen years, but a trade-name article never does.

"'Patent medicines' come in this class, the term being used to designate those advertised and sold directly to the public. The name, of course, is a misnomer, for they are not patented medicines. We suggest that the words 'patent medicines' be always placed in quotation marks when the proprietaries advertised to the public are meant, so that there may be no misunderstanding."

Food By Chemical Synthesis?—For many years chemists have been trying to put together food-stuffs in their laboratories, but so far we are still forced to obtain our nutritive protoplasm from animal and vegetable organisms. Several premature announcements of success have been made in past years, and so we must not place too much dependence on the claim of a German chemist, of which we are told in *Cosmos* (Paris). Says this journal:

"There is an economic law that may be considered as absolute; namely, that the first thing to do is to take account of stock. From this comes the modern industrial tendency to utilize all by-products as much as possible. To propose to distil coal, for instance, merely to get illuminating gas, would now be very properly considered heresy. Coke, on the one hand, and tar on the other, are products whose sale is remunerative. * * * From the latter, chemistry has learned how to extract brilliant colors that give the most dazzling hues to fabrics, and also those artificial perfumes that we now know how to produce with such perfection. * * * But much more is to be found in coal. A German chemist, it would appear, has discovered in it a food-stuff of the first rank, whose formula, which is not yet divulged, is sensibly the same as that of animal flesh. If this announcement is not a 'bluff' * * * we must ask whether we shall not, some day, see food derivatives of coal make their appearance on the market. This possibility, after all, has nothing in it that is formally irrealizable; it is in conformity with the predictions of contemporary chemistry. Along similar lines, we must not forget that we have succeeded in synthetizing lecithin, which is none other than the nutritive principle of white of egg. When shall we have the synthesis of beefsteak?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

National Interest in Forest Preservation.—Writing in behalf of the creation of forest reserves in the eastern United States, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale reminds us in *Forestry and Irrigation* (November) that the injury wrought by forest destruction is by no means confined to the locality in which the forest stands, but affects the whole nation. He says:

"The farthest State on the Pacific is injured if the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburg is injured; the man who wears a flannel shirt in Montana is injured when the woolen manufacturer of Lawrence or Holyoke is injured. Take that special instance: the water power at the city of Holyoke is said to be the second water power in the United States. The water power of Niagara comes first and the next power among those developed is the power at Holyoke. Is it not absurd to say that the preservation of that water power should be left to the legislation of the State of New Hampshire, to which the town of Holyoke does not belong? The water which drives the mills at Holyoke comes from the forests of New Hampshire, of Massachusetts, and of Vermont. The paper and other fabrics which are made at Holyoke go over the world. As I said, the ranchman in Montana feels an injury in Holyoke, and the nation in which that ranchman belongs, one might say, owes a debt to Holyoke. Speaking simply, the whole matter of water-flow is a national and not a local affair."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MORAL CRISIS OF THE CHURCH OF TO-DAY.

THE church is making a great mistake, we are told in a recent pamphlet, in attacking the sins of the individual—ignoring the sins of society as a whole. "Surprising as it may appear to some, the problem of to-day's church is not primarily intellectual, but *moral*." Such is the deliverance of Mr. Louis Wallis in an essay, published by the University of Chicago press, entitled "Egoism: A Study in the Social Premises of Religion." We have reached a point, he declares, where the higher criticism of the Bible seems to have taught us all that it can; and recent years have shown us waiting for results that were supposed to have followed from the readjustment of our conception of Bible truth. The time has been taken up with mutual recriminations. "The critics charge the situation to the conservatives, while the conservatives, on the other hand, are quite sure that the critics are responsible for the whole business." The real solution of the difficulty, the author affirms, lies in the readjustment of the church's moral attitude toward society. Hence, the problem is not critical, but sociological. That the church is on the wrong track in this respect is shown, according to the writer, in the fact that "the momentum of the religious enterprise in modern society goes against a scientific interpretation of to-day's problems." Herein, he says, is involved a crisis equal in importance to any of the early crises in social history. The settlement of the purely intellectual questions of religious faith is implicit in the resolution of the moral crisis. Therefore, "the present decline in the influence and prestige of official religion issues from this great moral fact." A change of attitude with reference to the whole social question, past and present, he says, is imperatively demanded. The initiative in this change can come best from the church, because "the church has undoubtedly been the most popular moral institution of all history." Her attitude in the past is defined by the writer in the following terms:

"The historical assumption of the church, tacit or avowed, has been that the world's evil (aside from purely physical evil) arises out of individual bad will. The development of both the Jewish and Christian churches has been attended, on the moral side, with protest merely against individual sins. The church has never committed itself to any proposition recognizing the organic nature of society. It has proclaimed, in effect: 'Society is a mere crowd. If the crowd is to be set right, its units must be set right individually. Let every citizen become a better citizen and a better man; and then the crowd, society, the world, will be all right.' In effect, the church occupies the position of one who insists that for the operating of a steam engine all we need is individual righteousness and brotherly love. By concentrating attention upon individualism, and emphasizing this to the exclusion of other standpoints, the church has practically thrown the weight of its large official influence in denial of the organic nature of society. It has been innocent of a sociological outlook. No counter-claim, however strenuous, can break the tremendous force of this fact. Even in the Christian church the idea of brotherhood, and of membership in each other, has had no effect on the search for the grounds of social problems. The ethical protest of the church—Jewish and Christian, Catholic and Protestant—has in all ages ignored the organic nature of society, and has thus helped to conceal the fact that the world's problems are partly based on defects of the social system."

The difficulties of the present situation can not be dodged, says the writer, by claiming that the church is concerned with "the relation between God and man," and that it has no immediate interest in the social problems. Upon the point he continues:

"If this be a church theory, it certainly is not a church practice. The official claim is that the church is an agency for ushering in the Kingdom of God, and setting the world right. Surely, this is a very ambitious object. In fact, no movement of social reform ever acknowledged a vaster purpose. And yet, on the whole (we do not say there are no personal exceptions), the church is not hospitable to reforms based on radical analysis of society. Although one of the professed objects of the church is to set the world right, nobody is quicker than the 'pillars' of the church to cast slurs on 'world-menders.' However prompt the church may be to take refuge in its transcendental functions when the social problem is raised, it is never backward about denunciation of individual sin as the one root of the social problem."

THE PREACHER AND THE NOVEL.

THE Editor of *The Biblical World* (Chicago), reminds us that years ago the novel and the theatre were classed together by religious teachers as dangerous to the spiritual life. It is not clear, he says, that the attitude resulted in a higher morality of society at large, but "it certainly caused a healthy determination not to be led into temptation." The ostracism of the novel by the religious teacher has now, we are told, all but disappeared. This editor sees in the novel a powerful agency for reform, but at the same time he detects certain tendencies in modern fiction which lead him to believe that "the novel is in danger of becoming one of the disintegrating forces of social life." On this point he writes as follows:

"Unless there is a decided revolt of public taste, the next few years will see American fiction a collection of treatises on social pathology. The problems of love are coming to be discussed, not with fine romantic ideals, but with the plain-spokenness of a Schopenhauer or of writers on primitive culture. The influence of Russian and, particularly, French novelists is increasing in secondary literature. Men and women in this literature do not marry; they legally mate. The story-writer, like Adam and Eve, is discovering that human nature is naked, but, unlike our first parents, is not ashamed."

What attitude, he asks, shall the religious teacher take toward such literature? "If he denounces it from the pulpit, he will increase the sale of any book he may mention. If he undertakes a crusade against novel reading in general, he will make himself ridiculous. Yet something ought to be done, and done at once." We read further:

"The real heart of the matter lies in a lowered moral taste, born of prosperity. There never was a civilization that became prosperous that did not start on the road toward Sodom. The Christian teacher must assume some attitude other than Lot's. It is not enough to have his righteous soul grieved. He must protest against evil; he must stir men and women to a remembrance of a sweeter and higher obligation of life; he must convert the critic.

"The Protestant world does not need an *index expurgatorius*, but it does need a new class of literary critics whose denunciation of that which is unworthy in literature shall not aid its larger circulation. The Christian preacher should insist upon the moral obligations in the selection of books. Literary charm, beautiful illustrations, and even genius cannot justify the present inundation of stories dealing with subjects better left undiscussed. The theological seminary ought to teach ministers how to deal practically with such matters. Just at present they are vitally more important than a good many things those seminaries are teaching.

"Recent attempts at cleansing lists of books intended for circulation among young people have shown that reform is not easy, or indeed without its dangers. It is not pleasant to be called prudish because one is unwilling to recommend books unfit for imma-

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ture minds. But among other things from which we ought to pray to be delivered is the fear of adjectives. Sincerity of purpose, wisdom in method, and above all a determination not to allow well-dressed animalism to sap the morals of a novel-reading generation, cannot flee before such an enemy. The pure in heart shall see God; and it is the preacher's business to help the world, abounding in libraries, to such a vision."

CHRISTIANITY AS A NEW FACTOR IN NEW JAPAN.

THE fate of Christianity in the Japan of to-day and of to-morrow is naturally a matter of keen concern to the Western peoples. On this subject a German theologian and savant, Pastor Martin Oswald, who has for years been engaged in Gospel work in Japan, writes an instructive series of articles in *Christliche Welt,* of Marburg, beginning with No. 44. Pastor Oswald finds that Christianity has made comparatively slight numerical progress in Japan, but he says that there is a general conviction that it has nevertheless already become an essential factor in the civilization and public life of that country. He also examines the question as to whether the Japanese are really a religious people. We translate and condense as follows:

"It is only natural to suppose that now after the completion of the great struggle with Russia the interest of Western peoples in the affairs of Japan will abate, and yet what a mistake this would be. Only now a new era is beginning in the development of Japan and this people must now prove if they possess the inner strength and vitality to develop a culture and civilization that will place them on a level with leading powers of the earth. But nobody who understands the situation will deny that among the factors and forces that will control this new Japanese development Christianity will occupy a prominent position, although, according to the latest data, the statistics of April 1, 1905, out of some 50,000,000 inhabitants in Japan there were only 153,327 Christians of all creeds and confessions. If it is true in any instance it is true in an eminent sense of Japan, that the influence and spread of Christianity can not be measured by the number of its public adherents. The general conviction is to the effect that Christianity has already become an essential factor in the civilization and public life of Japan, even if this is not quite so apparent to the naked eye and is still denied by the chauvinistic Japanese. Sometimes even Christian missionaries in Japan side with the latter view. The representative of the Basel Mission Society, Pastor Martin Maier, in a recent article entitled 'The Work of a Missionary in China,' says 'People are often deceived through individual humane deeds of the Japanese and are apt to accept as genuine sentiment what what is only appearance and cool calculation, and accordingly credit Christianity with an influence here which it does not possess. So much is certain, that Christianity is a factor scarcely recognizable in the popular life of Japan.'

"This opinion, applied to the whole country, is certainly false; although it is just as incorrect to build too strong hopes on the views of the optimists. Both opinions have a kernel of truth, according to the standpoint from which a person views the Christianity of Japan. In this regard we can say what can be said of the religious character of the Japanese in general. While not a few missionaries consider the Japanese as a religious people, the majority of foreigners living in the country vehemently deny this. In a recent issue of *Koye,* a Japanese Roman Catholic paper, an article entitled 'The Japanese and Religion' has this to say on the subject: We as a nation are not a religious people. The Japanese are worldly minded. Wherever we find a religion among the Japanese it is directed only to earthly things. Only a very few think of the world to come. Religion is confined to this world and its affairs. No Japanese prays when he is at the point of death which would be regarded as cowardice and weakness. Even women and children are taught not to do this. We live according to the teachings of Confucius: "If we do not know what life is, how can we know what death is?" Those Buddhistic teachers who preach concerning a future life and concerning the dependence of man upon divine help are despised. The Senshu teachers alone are lauded, because they teach the gospel of self-dependence. Religion is made use of to strengthen the Government and to gain this or that temporal profit. In the eyes of the Japanese the state is everything. Religion is needed only for the purposes of the state. If it should ever happen that religion becomes harmful to the state it would be abolished. These are the facts which Christians should calmly take into consideration, if they aim to save souls.

"But this much is sure: that the religious life of the people has been materially intensified through the war. At any rate, this is indicated by the constantly repeated appeals that were made for the help of heaven in the reports of the Japanese leaders of both the army and the navy. The same is true of the testimony of many officers concerning the men who were in the front, especially while on the field of battle, as this is also true of their families at home, who during the many months of the war found their way to the temples with a frequency never before seen.

"Of course it would not be correct to declare that this general elevation of religious life is to accrue to the good of Christianity. Indeed, at the beginning of the war there were not a few who declared that the cause of Russia would be identified with the cause of Christianity. But this has not at all been the case in Japan, not even the representatives of the Greek-Russian Church were in the least disturbed in the performance of their religious functions. The general conviction of missionaries all along the line has been that during the war Christianity has everywhere progressed in Japan. Many Christian Japanese find the reason for this in the fact that the people are gradually coming to understand this new mission in the distant Orient and yet feel that they are not inwardly yet prepared for this great mission. And this is the reason why they are seeking a better equipment, which it is not improbable many will seek and find in that religion which has made Western civilization the chief factor and force in the history of the world."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ORIGINAL ELEMENTS IN THE OLD TESTAMENT RELIGION.

FOR years, especially since the outbreak of the Babel-Bibel controversy through the lectures of Delitzsch, the claim has been put forth as persistently as it has been denied, that the cuneiform literature of Babylonia has demonstrated Israel's religion to be neither unique or the outcome of a divine revelation, but solely a natural product largely drawn from Babylonian and kindred oriental sources. "Babylonism" became the order of the day in Old Testament research. What has been the outcome of this controversy affecting the very heart and soul of Israel's religion? An answer to this question is given by Dr. E. Sellin, of the University of Vienna, who has himself for several years been engaged in researches in Palestine as the representative of the Austrian Government and of the Academy of Sciences in Vienna. This answer, which is conservative and is gratifying, on the whole, to those who regard the contents of the Old Testament as a revelation, is given in a brochure entitled, "The Outcome of the Excavations in the Orient for our Knowledge of the Development of the Religion of Israel." Sellin's conclusions are substantially the following:

There was a time when Egyptologists sought to find the key to the religion of Israel in the civilization of Egypt; but it has now been recognized on all sides that this attempt must be perfectly futile on account of the inherent national antagonism between Israel and the Egyptians. The situation in this regard becomes entirely different as soon as the finds in Nineveh and Babylon are considered. Here we have the religious systems of a people akin to Israel and with whom Israel at an early time frequently came into close contact. And, as a matter of fact, the close connection between the literatures of Babylon and Israel show themselves already in the very earliest records. There is found in Babylonian literature accounts of creation, of the deluge, the tower of Babel. And these can have had their origin only in Babylon; and the ten Biblical patriarchs from Adam to Noah had their parallels in the list of the earliest Kings of Babylon. What does this close connection teach? Only this, that a common tradition underlies both forms of these stories; while a close examination shows that

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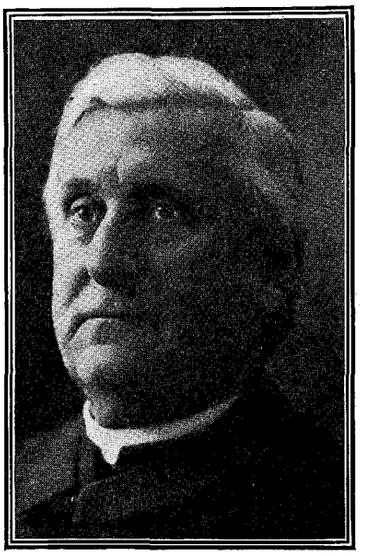
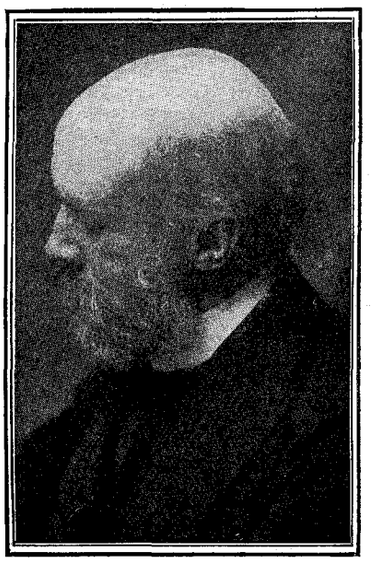
REV. JOHN BANCROFT DEVINS.
Editor of *The New York Observer* (Presbyterian).



REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT.
Editor of *The Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic, New York).



REV. JAMES M. BUCKLEY.
Editor of *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist, New York).

THREE LEADING EXPONENTS OF RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.

in the main thing, namely the religious spirit in which this common material has been utilized by the religion of Israel, the latter is stamped as infinitely superior in kind to the polytheism of Babylonia, which, in its many gods, only symbolizes the power of nature.

The same is true when we compare the legal principles which obtained in common to a large extent in Israel and in Babylonia. The important Hammurabi find has proved that already in the days of Abraham laws obtained in Babylonia which are closely related to those found in the Mosaic code. What thought would be more natural than to consider the later Mosaic laws as devoid of originality and as borrowed from the Babylonians? One thing has been certainly shown by this newly found code, namely, that large portions of the Mosaic system are not absolutely new in Israel nor were evolved from the mind of the lawgiver. Moses made use of the old legal laws which he found in force among his own people and the Midianites; and his originality consists in this, that, through the spirit of God which filled his heart, he took these old national laws and saturated them with the spirit of humanity and of gentleness, and that he subjected the doings and thoughts of the soul to the legal code of this God. Laws like those from the sixth to the tenth commandments could not well fail to be found in any civilized world; the Sabbath law may have been modeled after examples found in Babylonia and Arabia. But all these are in the Mosaic code based on the first and second, for this there are no parallels to be found in other nations than Israel. The legal Code of Hammurabi, like that of Solon and the Twelve Tablets of Rome, is a civil instrument; the laws of Moses are religious.

The same is true even of the laws referring to the cultus and the ritual. The old idea has, of course, been discarded, as though the directions with regard to sacrifice, festivals and the like, are purely original and as such were given by God to Moses. Nor is it surprising that there is a great similiarity between the religious cultus of Babylonia and of Israel. But so much is absolutely certain, that Babylonia, notwithstanding its high state of civilization never could attain to the sublime idea underlying the worship in Israel, namely, that all these ceremonies and rites are merely a shell, merely a means to an end, this end being to train Israel to become a priestly people, sacred to their God.

Practically the same conclusion must be reached when we study the hymns and the prayers of the two kindred people. The similarity of the Babylonian penitential psalms to those of Israel is simply phenomenal. But in the midst of what seems to be contrite confessions of a heart bowed down with grief in these Babylonian hymns, are found the most superficial conceptions of the relation of man to the divinity and of the attitude of the divinity to man. In a word, they are merely the utterance of a mind naturally religious, on a purely naturalistic basis, without any of the high ethical and religious conceptions found in Hebrew poetry.

It is often claimed that within the polytheism of Babylonia there was a strong current of monotheism and that this may have been a potent factor in the development of the characteristic monotheism of Israel. But the deeply significant differences between two types of monotheism is that in the case of the Babylonians this was an esoteric and mysterious teaching intended only for the initiated, while in Israel it was the fundamental basis of the religion of the entire people.

The sum total of all these and similar comparisons show that the religion of Babylonia has never passed beyond the naturalistic stage, while that of Israel has utilized to a certain extent the same materials, but has poured into these older common forms new spiritual truths, principles and motives, which can only be the outcome of the workings of a divine spirit. The Old Testament is still a revelation from God.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME PROBLEMS OF RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.

RELIGIOUS journalism, according to the Rev. H. A. Bridgman, managing editor of *The Congregationalist* (Boston), is to-day confronted with many peculiar problems. Mr. Bridgman quotes a brother editor more pessimistic than himself who harbors grave doubt whether after all the man for whom the religious, and particularly the denominational, paper is made has now any existence at all. We have so reacted, he thinks, from any large estimate of the importance of denominational differences that we do not feel any need to have a special organ simply to champion them. Among the varied problems mentioned by Mr. Bridgman, whose views are published in *Zion's Herald* (Boston), are these: shall religious journals accept patent medicine advertising and doubtful financial advertising? Shall they attack or support higher criticism? How shall they compete with the daily newspaper, which now gives so much more attention to religious matters, thus taking the edge and freshness off the reports of religious events? To quote:

"The publisher of a prominent religious journal said to me, the other day: 'I don't know whether the man we are making our paper for exists now—whether we are not making a product for which the average man in the community and in the churches does not care much.' I do not go so far as that; but I say the man for whom we are making our paper is harder to find to-day than ever before, and harder to hold. And the reason is that we are

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feeling the tremendous swinging away from organized Christianity, from externalized religion, to this diffused idea of religion that is in everybody's thought to-day. Everything that has the ecclesiastical or the churchly or the religious tag on it, suffers in the popular estimation. It is not the religious paper only that suffers. The theological schools suffer; the missionary societies do; the churches themselves—everything that represents what we may call the technical and ecclesiastical side of religious life, has suffered in popular enthusiasm and popular support in the last few years

"And when you come to the denominational paper, it suffers even more, because while the reaction from organized Christianity has been tremendous, it is still greater from denominationalism. Dr. Parkhurst said to me, not many months ago: 'Bridgman pitch into us more! It makes things lively.' There is something in that. In the dear old days when Dr. Dexter of the *Congregationalist*, Dr. Olmstead of the *Watchman*, and Dr. Gray of the *Interior*, used to sharpen the quills and 'go for' each other, to the extent of two or three columns, on some question of polity or theology, there was a certain class of readers that relished the able debate, and it helped the circulation, no doubt. We have come to these gray, neutral days when we say pleasant things about each other, and seldom have any sparring."

On the side of its maintenance, says Mr. Bridgman, the main problem of religious journalism is marketing the goods. He writes:

"We do not ever appear on the news stand or have our wares hawked up and down the streets. We have to rely on the loyalty of our ministers. And they often put the task off upon some one else, and now and then it happens that the most difficult task in the world is committed to the most inexperienced hands. Now, that is the way we get at our public. It is a marvel that we do as well as we do, when you think of the ordinary methods of circulating the magazines and the daily papers, which are foreclosed to us because we cannot afford them. * * * The number of people is limited, to-day, who are interested in religion on its formal ecclesiastical, technical, devotional, and missionary sides. And these are the sides of religion which the religious paper as a trade journal must largely exploit, however much it may try to be entertaining and varied and interesting along other lines."

Mr. Bridgman believes, however, that the denominational journals are "of immeasurable worth to the churches they represent," and that "there would be irreparable loss to our churches in the way of unifying their life, if these papers were stopped." His advice therefore is to put the denominational paper on the plane of the churches and missionary societies, "and do not expect a surplus at the end of the year." It deserves subsidizing, he asserts as do missions and our schools of theology. "We ought to be willing," he concludes, "to put into our papers, for the sake of the churches, even five or ten thousand dollars annually, if necessary."

REALISM AND IDEALISM IN RELIGION.

CATHOLICISM and Protestantism present the same contrast as that which exists between Christian hought and Greek thought, between Realism and Idealism in philosophy. This is the view advanced by Felice Tocco in *La Rassegna Nationale* (Florence), in the course of a review and *resume of* Abbe L. Labethonniere's "Le Realisme Chretien et l'Idealisme Grec." He argues that Catholicism is realistic and Protestantism idealistic, and he therefore considers Catholicism more Christian and Protestantism more Greek. While Christian thought in the New Testament is so far popular that it deals with the changing phenomena of life and experience, with the vicissitudes of mundane existence, with sorrow, joy, life and death, Greek thought is remote from the real things we meet with in common existence. It deals with the ideal, the permanent, the eternal, and in so far with the abstract and mental conceptions which stand as the norms, standards and flawless types of actual things, yet which actuality never realizes. Hence the philosopher of Athens was an intellectual aristocrat, who lived apart from the ordinary events of life and the ordinary dwellers in the world, and considered the contemplation of fixed principles, and exalted ideals to be the loftiest vocation of the wise. To quote:

"Greek philosophy is fully represented in the great thinkers, Plato and Aristotle, although we may not pass by the stoics nor the other philosophers who wearied themselves in speculation on moral topics. Plato and Aristotle, indeed, were the only philosophers who, different as their views were, were as one in the investigations or rather, in the contemplation of the universal, which from the varied and tumultous world of atomic change stood out in the calmness of its solitude and attraction. Thus Socrates, who was credited with bringing philosophy into the ordinary life and study of mankind, thought he would solve the problem of morality by the crude hypothesis that science and morality were identical, as distinct from ignorance of ideal good and bad.

"This is exactly the character of ancient philosophy which consists only in the investigation of an idea, the contemplation of that which ever remains the same without suffering change."

This, says the critic, is a fair enough statement of the general attitude of the Greek mind. But Christianity, and the teaching of Christian morals and duty, is almost antipodal to this. Contemplation of ideas of the good, the beautiful, and the true is not the main lesson of life, as revealed in the Gospel. Not ideal but real things, are to be the environment of the Christian's practical and intellectual activity. Mr. Tocco continues:

"The attitude of Greek philosophy is a very different thing from the intuitions of Christianity. The Gospel is not a speculation or a vision of ideas, but a power of commanding the soul of the Christian. The Gospel of Jesus does not direct our attention to unchangeable essences, to a world in which is the fiction of the philosophic mind, but to all things which live and change persistently, which are born and die. * * * *

It is to this crowd of slaves and toilers held in contempt by the wise men of Greece, that the good word is addressed. Hope and comfort for them is its message. It sows in them the seed of a new life, which from generation to generation wax richer and more vigorous. And what Jesus teaches in the New Testament had been adumbrated in the Old Testament. It is no speculative theory, but a history of perishable creatures, and teaches that everything from the stars of the firmament to that perfect image of God, which is man, are born and grow and die; while they find in the Bible the answer to that torturing problem, which vexes them with the question of their origin and their end."

This contrast between Greek speculation and Christian thought, we are told, is really a contrast between reason and faith, between contemplation and action. This, the writer proceeds to say, is exactly the difference between Protestantism, which is a dead intellectual speculation, and Catholicism, which is a living, incorporated force. This he states, as follows:

"Catholicism has this advantage over Protestantism; while the latter is slavishly held to the letter of the Bible, to a narrow, harsh and suspicious theology, Catholicism, on the contrary walks in the liberty of life. In place of being a mere machine to register and transmit the truth, a machine once for all completed to the last wheel, working regularly and invariably and handing on a truth received ready made and fully formulated, the Catholic Church is an organizer alive and active with the living truth of Christ."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The fact that no preacher was elected to a niche in the "Hall of Fame" this year leads Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University to remark that the church of the Middle ages and, to some extent, of later generations, used an instrument of great power when it undertook by the Calendar of the Saints and by similar methods to instruct the students in the schools and others in regard to the men and women that were worth remembering. Writing in *The Homiletic Review*, Mr. MacCracken goes on to say: "The reformed Church, when it discarded the worship of saints, came very near discarding also the existence of saints or of any man or woman as worthy of peculiar remembrance and respect. The Church is wiser to-day. The Church ought more and more to use its vantage-ground to hold up not only the only Perfect Man, but also the men and women who have been his most illustrious witnesses. The future Sabbath-school should not be a Bible school only. It should at least have an annex that should be a school of the heroes of our Church and of our Christian civilization."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

DANGERS OF REACTION IN RUSSIA.

IF the Russian Government, with the aid of the Cossacks and of the loyal legions of the regular army, should succeed in crushing the insurrections now raging in various parts of the empire—in the Baltic provinces, in South Russia, in Moscow, and elsewhere—in imprisoning the revolutionary leaders and disarming the rebellious workmen and "intellectuals;" if, in short, it should, at any cost, obtain a decisive victory over the

THE CZAR IS SAID TO BE WILLING TO CARRY OUT THE WISHES OF HIS PEOPLE AS SOON AS THEY CAN AGREE ON WHAT THEY WANT.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

combined opposition, what would be the general effect of such a victory? This question has been asked many times and in many forms by European and American newspapers. Some have taken the view that the effect would be permanently and profoundly disastrous; that stern reaction and repression would follow, and that the Czar, yielding to the fanatical upholders of the old order, would go so far as to recall and annul, formally, the reforms and concessions granted since the beginning of the revolution. Count Witte himself, in a pessimistic interview, hinted at such a possibility, saying that the educated classes had shown themselves unfit for constitutional life by their discords, visionary demands, timidity and lack of organization and practical sense.

The Russian newspapers do not fear reaction. Alike the conservatives, the moderate constitutionalists and the radicals declare confidently that the Government cannot and will not sanction reaction. Martial law, even a military dictatorship, may come for a time, they say, but when order is finally restored, no matter how, the new regime will inevitably be inaugurated.

The reasons advanced for this view are various. The *Novosti* thus answers the question:

"Reaction is impossible. It would be without foundations or props in the national life of Russia. Either internal forces, or external, or a combination of both, would in a very short space of time defeat the reactionary movement and put an end forever to the dying, discredited order. How would the commercial and industrial interests regard reaction? What would the country think of a government which had repudiated solemn promises and the 'inflexible' imperial will? Would any decent man consent to serve under such a government? Finally, what would become of Russian credit abroad? Could the government command any confidence and float the loans which are indispensable? Would not investors be afraid of civil war, confusion, bankruptcy and collapse of the empire?"

For these and other reasons the *Novosti* tells the radicals to persevere in their demands for larger and more substantial reforms and pay no attention to vain threats of "reaction."

The *Russ* (now the *Molva,* the government having suppressed it under the old name for seditious utterances) writes in a more militant vein. It accuses Witte of indecision, short-sightedness and incompetence, and says that the government can expect no truce or trust until it becomes constitutional in fact, not on paper merely, and abandons arbitrary methods and tyrannical weapons. As to the "reaction" peril, in case Witte falls, it says:

"But there will arise a dictatorship! they warn us. Well, what of it? Let it come, if it must, this last proof of the government's insanity. Let them try it, if they will, and if they dare face the certain consequences. The chaos, the official anarchy, is more dangerous than any military dictatorship. If the government would restore normal conditions, let it cease to be lawless, revolutionary and perfidious; let it give us the freedom it has promised. If Witte cannot make the government honestly constitutional, he should retire. We will take the alleged risk."

Mr. Menshikoff, a leading "moderate," writes in the *Novoye Vremya* that all talk of official reaction is absurd and idle, and that the real and only menace is popular reaction, the revolt of the infuriated, the peasants, the starved and misled workmen, the "black hundreds," against the revolutionists. That sort of action is, he says, indeed as likely, if the insurrection continues, as it is appalling to contemplate. Editorially, the same paper indorses these sentiments and bitterly reproaches Witte with excessive fear of the "anarchists," with impotence and unwillingness to resort to the necessary measures for the pacification of the country and the suppression of the wild extremists. To avert the horrors of "popular reaction," it asserts, it is necessary to summon the national assembly without delay and place upon it the responsibility of government.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WITCHES' CALDRON IN RUSSIA.
THE PESANT—"FREEDOM! CAN THIS POSSIBLY BE SHE!"
—*Amsterdammer.*

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THE POOR AND UNEMPLOYED IN DENMARK.

REV. Wilson Carlisle, founder of the Church Army in England, suggests to his countryman in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, that perhaps they can find a solution for Britain's frightful problem of the unemployed by a study of Denmark's way of handling it. In England, many of the poor would rather starve than go to the workhouse; in Denmark, it is very different. The Danes, we are told, divide the unemployed into three classes—first, the aged poor, of spotless character; second, the aged or helpless not qualified for the first class; third, the able-bodied unemployed.

He thus describes the treatment of the first class, whom he styles "the aristocracy of the poor in Denmark":

"The aged poor of spotless character * * * do not, strictly speaking, come within the Poor-law at all in Denmark. They are State pensioners, and their position is no more dishonorable, and involves no more loss of civil rights, than in the case of one who receives a Service pension in this country (England). Some of the pensioners live in their homes, others in special public institutions. The Alderdonshjem, the place where the aged pensioners of Copenhagen are housed, is a delightful haven for these old people after the storms of life. Some 500 dwell there, the married couples in separate quarters of their own, and the single in common, the men having separate smoking-rooms and the women sitting-rooms. The inmates are entirely their own masters, and go in and out at pleasure. The food is plentiful and appetizing, and it is even prepared in a separate establishment, in order to save the old folks from the annoyance of odors of cooking. They are waited upon by paupers of an inferior class, and a theatre, brass bands, choral societies, and magic lanterns cheer their lives."

There are others, however, whose habits or failings prevent them from being enrolled in this "aristocracy of the poor." He says that these are provided for by another class of institutions. Among them are able-bodied failures, who are expected to labor. Thus:

"For the old age of those who miss entering the circle (described above)—those that have once been convicted of crime, or whose poverty is due to drunkenness, vice, idleness, or improvidence—provision is made in Denmark by another class of institution * * * represented in Copenhagen by the Almendelig. This place is neither workhouse, almshouse, prison nor reformatory, but rather an 'hospital' in the old sense of the word, where the aged who have not passed through life without stain may spend their last days in comparative comfort. Amongst them are certain of the better class of able-bodied failures, who come here hoping to get a fresh start by industry. All the inmates are expected to work according to their powers, and they receive moderate pay, partly (3d. a week) in cash and the remainder being placed towards the cost of maintenance, which works out at 7s. per head per week, including the sick and infirm. To those who are unable to work the 3d. a week is paid as a gift. Most of the inmates remain in the institution for the rest of their lives. They lose the franchise, and are subject to certain restraints on their liberty, such as going out at certain times only. Married couples are permitted to live together."

The able-bodied men who have been unable to procure employment for themselves are given work and encouraged to find it for themselves outside the institution. Mr. Carlisle continues:

"The able-bodied inmates are paid, and are graded in three classes, which are kept separate both at work and in the living-rooms and dormitories. The first two classes receive privileges not given to the third, and the pay increases according to the class. Each man begins in the third class and must work his way up. As soon as he has saved a sum equivalent to 7s. 9d. he must leave and endeavor to find work outside. If within six weeks he has not saved this amount, or fails to get into the second class, he is sent to the Ladegaard or penal workhouse, whence he must work his way up again. The most remarkable contrast to the English system is the fact that every man works at his own trade; that at which he is most capable of producing value. The community reaps the benefit of the system of putting a man to the work for which he is most fit, and paying him for it according to results, instead of the English plan of keeping men at a dead level of unremunerative and heart-breaking labor. Most of the building, repairs and other structural work is done by the inmates, and practically all the household work of the institution."

The absolutely lowest class of the population is also taken care of and made to do something towards self-support, instead of tramping through the country or dawdling in the city throng. He gives a vivid idea of one such colony for beggars and drunkards, and says:

"It contains about 3,000 inmates, all of them of the class of 'unemployables,' weak in body and will, and unfitted by their vices, inherited or acquired, to take a place as wage-earners. In England they would be infesting the streets and roads, a terror and an eyesore, their frequent short interludes of prison and workhouse being useless for protection of the public or reformation of the individual. At Veenhuizen we found them working as hard as their feebleness would allow, acquiring strength of body and mind, habits of industry, and a knowledge of some useful trade. They are engaged in gardening, forestry, and agriculture, as well as in various manual trades, receiving a small wage. One could not fail to be struck with the fact that in these Continental institutions the inmates are producers of wealth as well as consumers. Not only do they earn a large share of their own maintenance, thus reducing the cost to a fraction of the expense of Poor-law administration in England, but by reclaiming waste land they are creating new wealth which may very possibly (though on this point I cannot pretend to speak with authority) cover the whole cost of their living."

The object of these institutions is served by saving from starvation or crime the unfit of society. Beggars and tramps are seldom seen in Denmark, and the shame and scandal of the unemployed are unknown. He concludes:

"If a reform on these lines could be carried into effect the probable result would be to add to the happiness of the deserving poor, to render more easy and effectual the task of reclaiming the idle and worthless, and to promote the welfare of the kingdom at large."

THE NAVAL RIVALRIES OF EUROPE.

WHILE alarm or Chauvinism is urging the governments of France and Germany, as told in the press, to increase their naval armaments, the naval estimates of England are lower than they were last year, and one of the London papers is triumphantly pointing out that this implies a policy of partial disarmament, a harbinger of the return of the Golden Age of Saturnian peace. As reported in the German newspapers, the Federal Council of Germany has adopted a new Navy Bill which makes provisions for increasing the German fleet, beyond the measures laid down in the scheme of 1900. We are told that the sizes of the battleships and cruisers will be increased and 38 additional torpedo boat destroyers are to be constructed. During the next twelve years the German Government will spend $77,500,000 a year as at present they are spending $57,500,000 during the twelve months.

According to Admiral Bienaime, who writes in the Paris *Figaro*, the German navy is likely to be a menace to France, as soon as its full complement, as planned by the German Federal Council, has been attained. He strongly advocates an increase in the French fleet and says:

"As soon as the German fleet of ironclads becomes strong

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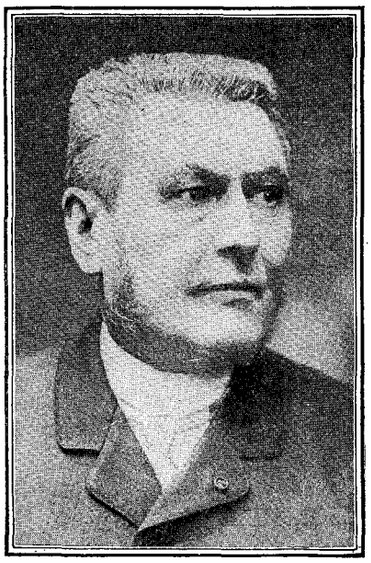
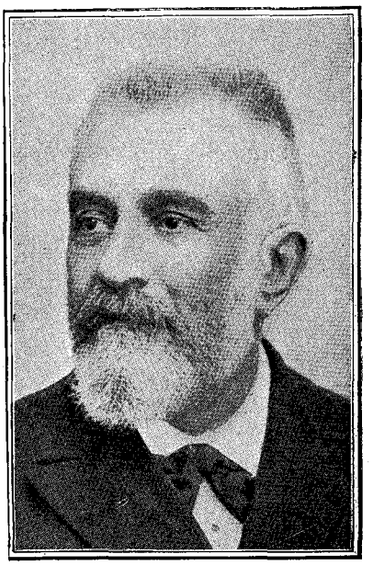


ADMIRAL BIENAIME,

Who in the French press urges an increase in the number and size of ships of the French fleet, so that it may maintain its superiority over that of Germany.

LORD CAWDOR,

First Lord of the Admiralty in the Balfour Cabinet, whose last Blue Book makes a retrenchment in the Navy Estimates.



JEAN-MARIE-ANTOINE DE LANESSAN,

Politician and Naturalist, who was Minister of Marine, 1899-1902. He writes to the French papers earnestly advocating the enlargement of the French fleet.

REARRANGING THE FLEETS.

enough to act without relying upon the support of the coast defences, and to fight on the high seas, in the neighborhood of our shores, on that day victory will be in the hands of those who have the largest armored ships and the heaviest guns. This is the reason why I have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary that we should at once construct sufficient ships of 18,000 tons displacement to make it impossible for the German fleet to dispute the supremacy of the sea with us. Unfortunately this wish of mine will I fear have been expressed in vain and the day is probably near at hand when the decisive, progressive and persistent spirit of our adversaries, under the mask of peaceful construction, shall have completed the new program of naval constructions, which will give them a formidable instrument of warfare. Unless I am mistaken it will take them about five years to accomplish this."

Mr. de Lanessan, formerly the French Minister of Marine advocates a similar expenditure for the enlargement of the French fleet and has written several articles in the Parisian newspapers on the subject, in one of which he says:

"We ought to set about replacing the six oldest, least modern and weakest ships of our fleet by modern vessels which should combine the highest qualities, offensive and defensive, such as give battleships of the line the advai tage in combat. The activity now being displayed by the other powers, and especially by Germany, in multiplying the number of her great armed cruisers teaches us that the day of small ships is passed."

On the other hand just as President Roosevelt in his message declared that the American navy needed no additions to its force except to replace obsolete or outworn ships, The British Government has reduced the Navy Estimates from £33,389,000 of 1905 to £31,869,000 for 1906. Upon this fact the *Daily Mail* (London) comments as follows:

"Some years ago Mr. Goschen, as First Lord of the Admiralty, made an appeal to foreign Powers to reduce their armaments, and promised that Great Britain would make a proportional reduction if this were done. No notice was taken of the appeal. Now the British Government has taken the bold step of setting an example instead of making an appeal.

"Our shipbuilding programme is reduced and we are told that it is possible to do this because however formidable foreign shipbuilding programmes may appear on paper, we can always overtake them in consequence of our resources and our power of rapid construction. And this explanation is accompanied with the plain warning that we cannot proceed indefinitely with reduced programs unless other Powers follow our example.

"This straightforward statement ought to knock the bottom out of the naval agitation in Germany.

That country is making unexampled efforts to build a formidable navy, on the pretext that Germany is in danger of being attacked by Great Britain. This story is getting told to the people of Germany. If the German Ambassador will draw the attention of his Government to the declared policy of the British Admiralty, and explain to Count von Bulow that it shows we have no intention of attacking his country, and that consequently German naval preparations need no longer be conducted on a scale which makes us wonder whom they are aimed at, we shall feel that his expressions of goodwill, which we cordially reciprocate, come from the heart of a friend."

It is quite possible that the program of Lord Cawdor may appear more economical that it really is. As the *Saturday Review* (London) says:

"The most sanguine advocate of economical administration can scarcely expect any further decrease in the Estimates beyond that prophesied for 1906, since the figures for shipbuilding already touch low-water mark. Lord Cawdor warns his public in much the same language as did Lord Selborne that the scheme of building outlined in the Admiralty prospectus must depend on the programs of other countries, which naturally turn on the outlook of the political horizon."

The London *Times* dwells upon the point that the effciency of the British fleet is by no means impaired, or likely to be impaired by economic diminution of expenditure. Speaking of the statement contained in the report of the Admiralty this journal declares:

"A glance at the tables which accompany the statements will show first, that the strength of our fighting fleets so far from being diminished has been very materially increased; secondly, that their vastly-increased readiness for war is beyond dispute; and, thirdly, that the economies due to their redistribution and reorganization, though amounting to no less than £1,292,000, by no means exhaust the reductions which a rigid scrutiny of the whole field of naval expenditure has show to be compatible with, and perhaps a direct consequence of, increased efficiency. It is true that 'the total amount considered necessary for new shipbuilding during 1906-7 is rather less than in 1905-6,' and this will perhaps excite misgiving in some quarters. But on this point the country will do well to trust a Board of Admiralty which has so fully deserved its confidence rather than listen to critics who have neither the repute nor the responsibility of the Board.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE CHANCELLOR CHALLENGED

THE condition of German political parties is well illustrated, says the London *Times's* Berlin correspondent, by the recent parliamentary duel between Prince Buelow and the Socialist leader, August Bebel. The German Chancellor had been expounding the Weltpolitik of his imperial master, and in many ways, says the Paris *Figaro,* re-echoing the words of the Kaiser's speech from the throne. William II.'s words about keeping the sword sharp and the powder dry seem to have suggested the chancellor's statement, as reported in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), that "a minister who bears the heavy responsibility for the peace and safety of a great country must not let himself be lulled to sleep or duped; but he must not prematurely lose his nerve, and must be able to wait and keep silence until the situation has cleared itself up in one direction or the other." The chancellor proceeds to complain of the state of English public opinion toward Germany, and blames the British press for misunderstanding German feeling toward France. To quote the speaker's words:

"We have been accused of seeking occasion for falling upon France. Why should we? Out of revenge? Revenge for what? Out of sheer quarrelsomeness? That is absurd. Again, it was said that we desired to force France to take sides with us against England. That is just as absurd. All these and similar insinuations, all these, and such like other lies, can only be explained by the fact that feelings of hostility toward us are entertained against which we must be on our guard."

Mr. Bebel then accused the chancellor and his party of being Chauvinistic and reactionary. He said, as reported by the *Berliner Tageblatt* and his own paper, *Vorwaerts* (Berlin): "At the present day Germany can boast that she is the most reactionary State in the world, in view of the collapse of Russian absolutism." The speaker met the chancellor's charge that English feeling was causelessly roused against Germany by a reference to many speeches of the German Emperor which could not fail to excite comment in England. Such were the utterances about "A greater Germany," "Our future is on the water," "The trident ought to be in our hand," "No decision can now be taken in distant lands or beyond the ocean without Germany and the German Emperor." Mr. Bebel also recalled the message signalled from the Hohenzollern to the Czar's yacht at Reval, "The Admiral of the Atlantic salutes the Admiral of the Pacific." "The Admiral of the Pacific is now quiet enough," concluded the Socialist orator; "I only hope the Admiral of the Atlantic may be spared a similar fate."

The radical *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a more or less Jingo journal, says of Prince Buelow's speech that the attitude taken by the chancellor "will help to relegate the intrigues against Germany's policy and interests to limits which will prevent them from being any longer a danger to the peace of the world." The equally radical *Berliner Tageblatt* speaks even more plainly, as follows:

"Yesterday another orator stood before the world to sound a note of admonition and warning to a foreign Power. This time it was not France that was addressed, but another nation. This time it was to the Thames that the loud word was sent from the bridge of the ship of German policy. And yet there is another place to which the breeze will waft the sound—we mean the Seine, where the words of the commander of the German ship of state will not fall on deaf ears."

The London *Times* concludes a long and calm-tempered comment upon this speech of the chancellor, as follows:

"Our policy for generations has been founded upon the maintenance of what our ancestors used to call the balance of power in Europe. Our natural friends are the Powers which plainly seek to preserve that balance. France at the present time is prominent amongst them, for her foreign policy is necessarily and essentially conservative. Hitherto there have been two great States whose devotion to conservatism was less manifest. One of them is for the moment too much occupied with her internal affairs to cause much anxiety abroad. The other is Germany, of whose ambitions and aspirations her own writers and thinkers never tire of speaking. If those ambitions and aspirations are to be gratified at the expense of others, we, as lovers of European peace, must necessarily be opposed to them. If, on the other hand, Germany cares to demonstrate that it is her sincere purpose to live, as Count Wolff-Metternich says she desires to live, in peace and accord with 'all her neighbors,' none of those neighbors will grasp her hand more warmly or more heartily than England. Her conduct at the approaching Conference at Algeciras may perhaps assist us and others to judge what are her real intentions in this respect."

M. Labouchere, in *Truth* (London), tries to vindicate the attitude taken by the German Government, and expounded in the German chancellor's speech, and declares, speaking of Germany and England:

"Thus two great nations which have never crossed swords in all their history, but have fought side by side on many a field, which to-day have no conceivable cause of quarrel, but, on the contrary, so enormous a trade *inter se* that mutual prosperity and mutual peace are of incalculable consequence to both of them, are gradually driven into an attitude of mutual suspicion and fear, which is pretty certain to develop before long into downright hatred. No reasonable man on either side can see this folly going on without alarm. Nothing is more certain to bring about war than the growth of a common conviction that war is inevitable sooner or later. From that conviction it is an easy gradation to the feeling that the sooner it is over and done with the better. There are people preaching that abominable doctrine in England to-day; there will be others preaching it in Germany before long. In such a state of mutual feeling any casual incident, which with a friendly sentiment on both sides would be insignificant and harmless, may be the spark which fires the powder-train. It behooves every good citizen in England, and equally in Germany, to make a stand before it is too late against the busy piling up of explosive material that is now going on in both countries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNWELCOME INTERFERENCE.

PRINCE BUELOW—"As fast as I blow these fine bubbles, that little Bebel busts them!"

—*Humoristische Blatter* (Vienna).

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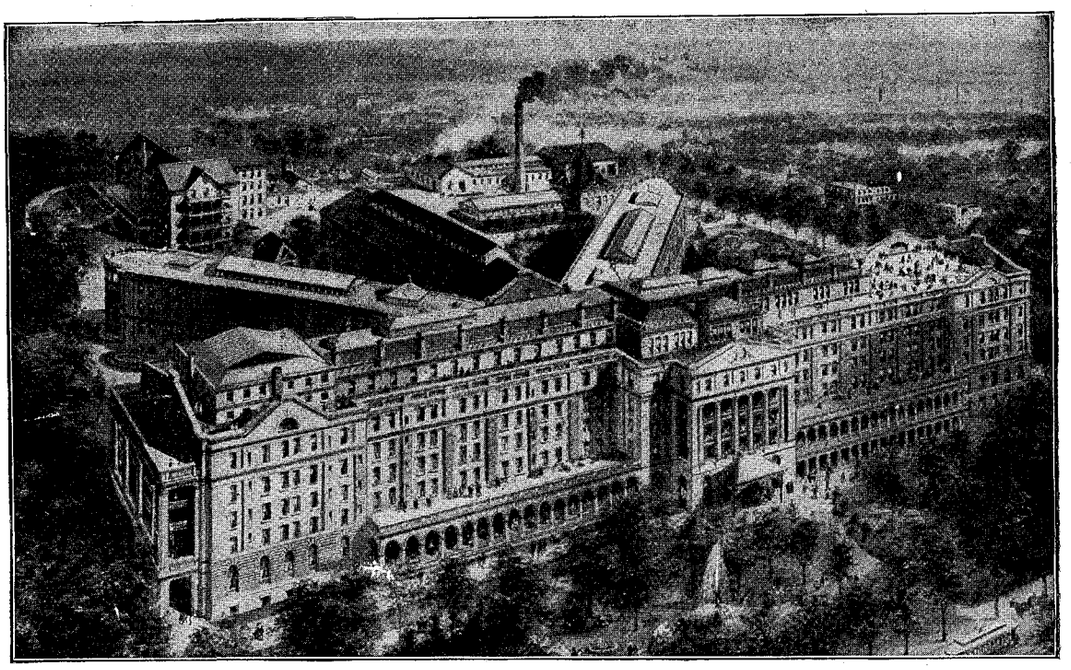
"The First Wealth is Health"—*Emerson*

And in this great institution your draft will be honored, and you may be wealthy indeed. "Health is the Paradise of the body"—here you may achieve Paradise

COME!

Prepare for the New Year by throwing off pain and disease; by making new your body and mind; by getting a stronger grip on life, and a surer, brighter outlook for the future.



THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

The Greatest Health University in the World

THE Battle Creek Sanitarium has long been known throughout the United States, and to a considerable extent in foreign lands, as the foremost exponent and most complete representative among medical institutions of the physiological method, not as an exclusive system, but as the true curative method. The physiological method makes use of all the natural agents which are essential to the maintenance of vigorous life. An intelligent and experienced physician-patient recently remarked: "I note that the forces of nature are here utilized as the chief means of treatment, and more fully than I ever before witnessed; and what more powerful agencies can be imagined than the forces of nature?"

INVALIDS Recover Health at Battle Creek who have sought relief elsewhere without success. It is the most thoroughly equipped and comfortable place for sick and tired people. Special provisions are made for the expert care of sick folks. Expenses are moderate. Medical attention, baths, services of bath attendants, together with required medical treatment, with room and board, all are included at no more than first-class hotel rates for only room and board elsewhere. The Battle Creek Sanitarium is a place where people eat for health, exercise for health, sleep, dress, take baths, learn to swim, get sunburned and tanned in the sun in summer, and by the electric light in winter—do everything for health; where they find the way out from invalidism and inefficiency into **joyous, enduring, strenuous health.**

THE SYSTEM COMPRISES

Open-Air Treatment, Health Culture, Cold-Air Gymnastics, Swedish Gymnastics, Cross-Country Walks, Out-door Sports, Attractive Menu

Daintily Served, Diet Kitchen, Prescribed Dietaries, Extensive Physiological Laboratories, Finsen Ray, X-Ray, Phototherapy, Baths of Every Sort,

including Nauheim Baths and Royal Electric Light Baths, Massage and Mechanical Movements.

BUILDING thoroughly fireproof, of steel, stone, cement and brick throughout. All rooms open to the outer air and well ventilated. Kitchen and dining-room on top of the house. No odors. Big gymnasium and outdoor and indoor baths. Climate delightful, average summer temperature 69.6°. Home-like, unconventional life.

Write at once and learn about the Battle Creek Idea. Ask for our handsome illustrated Booklet D. Address:

THE SANITARIUM, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

SIGN AND MAIL THIS REQUEST COUPON

THE SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.

Please mail to my address below your illustrated booklet "D" as advertised in THE LITERARY DIGEST 1–13.

Name.....

Address.....

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Sea Madness.

By F. O'Neill Gallagher.

I have come far from the sound of the thresh,
the sight of the living sea,
To a place of cribbed and narrow ways, where
only the wind is free;
But the leap of the sea is in my blood, and al-
ways, night and day,
I hear the lap and wash of the waves, the hiss
of the flying spray.

When the loosened winds of the tempest wake
far thunder on the deep
I can hear the siren music calling through the
veil of sleep;
Through the thronging city highways comes the
hollow ocean roar,
And I sicken for the long green surge, the
lonely foam-wet shore.

I know a storm-lashed headland, where the
broken hillside dips
In a sombre flame of heather to the ocean's
singing lips.
I must go; the sea has called me, as a
mistress to her swain;
From the immemorial tumult I shall drink
of peace again.

—*From The London News.*

Song for Music.

By Rose Cary Noble.

Love is the wind; my heart is the fallen leaf;
Love is the measure; mine are the failing
feet;
Yet must I dance in time with its throbbing
beat,
Yet am I blown in the woods of Grief.

Mad though the dance, unstirred and serene
you move,
Wild though the wind, you flower secure
and sweet—
Love is the music; mine are the failing feet,
I am the whirling leaf, for the wind is Love.

—*From Harper's Magazine (January.)*

Once.

By Habberton Lulham.

Once, loyal heart and faithful feet,
A hinted want and you were there,
With eager step and trembling beat,
My pleasure or my pang to share.

Naught did I know of all your worth;
(Alas, blind eyes and empty heart!)
I never guessed, of all His earth,
God gave you as my priceless part.

Spendthrift, I squander'd all your hoard,—
Of Love's good gifts, the perfect sum;
Now, longed for, forfeited, adored,
You come not, and you cannot come.

—*From The London Outlook.*

A Paradox.

By Gertrude Huntington McGiffert.

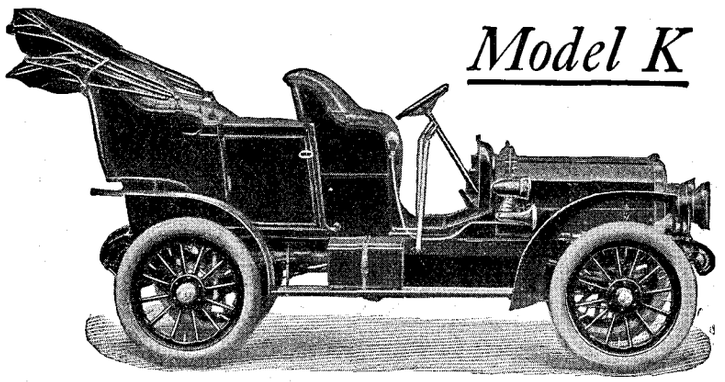
Quiet I sit by the hearth as the slow years go.
Helpless I sit and dream—my hungry heart
Afar in strange adventures. Who can know

How I scale the frowning crags of destiny,
And talk with God and angels on the mount,
And there renounce love's right of sovereignty?

How I dare go down into the deeps of dread,
And wrestle in the garden of loneliness,
And vanquish hosts of evil and raise the dead

DO YOU WANT DICKENS?

If you have not a set of this favorite author's works in your Library you have an opportunity to obtain one under specially favorable conditions. The offer made in another column by Messrs. Siegel Cooper Co., is one that will interest every reader of "The Digest" and the books may be examined in your own home without expense to you.



Model K

WINTON Reserve-Power

THE life of a Cannon is 100 Shots.
So say Military Experts and Government records.

The life of a motor may be estimated, in similar manner, at so many Piston-strokes and Revolutions of the Crank-shaft. Why not?

Now a Motor that must turn-up 1,200 revolutions per minute to produce a road-speed of 30 miles an hour is *wearing-out* more than twice as fast as a Motor making the same road speed with 600 revolutions per minute. Why not?

And, there is the *distorting* influence of *Heat*, in high-speed revolution, to consider, as well as the *Wear* from friction.

Don't forget that the piston of a *Single*-Cylinder Motor must *work* twice as *often*, to produce 600 revolutions per minute, as the *two* alternating pistons of a *Double*-Cylinder Motor must work.

That means *twice* the Wear,—on each Piston and Cylinder—half the *Life*, per mile traveled.

In this same way a *Four*-Cylinder Motor divides the *Work* and the *Wear* of driving a single Crank-shaft at a given speed, into *one-fourth* the effort for *each* Piston, *each* Cylinder, and *each* set of Valves that would be required from a single-cylinder motor.

* * *

Figure *that* out on a *year's* Mileage!

Now, the Winton Model K is what many call a "Surplus-powered" Car.

But there can be no such thing as *Surplus*-power in a Motor Car.

"*Reserve*-power" is the correct term.

And "Reserve-power" may, of course, be used to obtain a *racing* road-speed or track-speed.

But, it has *other* and *better* uses.

"Reserve-power," of the Winton Model K kind, translates into ease of operation, *long-life*, durability, coolness of bearings in regular running, economy of lubricant, minimum wear on bearings, on valves, and on friction parts.

It means all *these*, through the fact that a "Reserve-powered" Car, like the Winton Model K, can make a satisfactory road-speed with *one-half* to a *fourth* the number of piston strokes required by other cars to produce the same road-speed.

That's one advantage in "Reserve-power."

Another vital advantage in "Reserve-power" is discovered and appreciated, when you want to climb a steep hill, on the *high-speed-gear, without shifting a lever* to the low speed gear.

Or, when you have a heavy load of passengers to carry over a very bad road, and want to make good *time* over it without inviting any of the Party to walk or push the Car at critical places on the tour.

Or,—when you feel it is your religious duty to take the vanity out of some Motorist who wants to *pass* you on the road,—Ah, *that's* the time you glory in the splendid *Reserve-power* of your Winton Model K, which permits you to walk away from the Vain-glorious Competitor and put him back in the dust-clouds, where he wanted to put you.

Thirty Horse-power, or better, delivered *direct* to the big Driving Wheels with minimum loss in Transmission—That's the Winton Model K equipment.

Worth more than a 40 Horse-power Motor would be with the *usual power-wasting Transmissions*, and with the usual faulty system of Lubrication.

Winton Speed is controlled by Compressed Air—on somewhat similar principle to the Westinghouse Air Brake system as used on Express trains.

Infallible in action, and dispenses with all need of several Speed levers in regular running.

Because, the Winton Pneumatic Control gives you a graduated Speed *range* of from 4 miles an hour to its maximum speed, by the simple pressing of your right foot on a soft spring pedal.

The more you press, the faster you go.
The less you press, the slower you go.
Take your foot off the pedal altogether, and the Winton Car automatically stops, if you wish it to stop that way.

* * *

Then you can start the Winton Model K again *without leaving your seat* and without "Cranking," by simply shifting the Spark lever with your thumb, and pressing down Speed pedal a little with your right foot.

In eight years of constant use the strongly patented Winton Pneumatic Speed-Control has not *once* been known to fail in an Emergency.

Our book, "The Motor-Car Dissected," tells all the details and explains why.

The Winton Model K has
30 H.-P. or better.
4 Cylinder Vertical Motor.
Cone-Clutch "Velvety" Transmission.
Winton-Twin-Springs self adjusting to light loads or heavy loads.
34 inch Best Pneumatic Tires.
Superb Tonneau, dashing Style, and thoroughly tested materials!
Price, $2,500, and only one model made this year.

Write for copy of "The Motor-Car Dissected."

The Winton Motor Carriage Co., Dept. Q, Cleveland, O.

Vapo-Cresolene

For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever.

Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a boon to asthmatics. All Druggists.

Send for descriptive booklet

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York

GEM NAIL CLIPPER IS TRULY A GEM

to anyone who appreciates proper style and cleanliness of finger nails. Each clipper is made from highest grade steel and heavily nickel-plated—trims in perfect crescent, enabling you to clip your nails and remove hangnails. By mail 25c. Sterling silver handle, $1.00.

Send two-cent stamp for "Care of the Nails."

THE H. C. COOK CO.
17 Main St., Ansonia, Ct.

25¢

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From adamantine graves? How, robbed and faint,
I lie forsaken beside life's thoroughfare
As the crowd pass careless—friend and priest and saint—
And only a tattered Samaritan dream comes near—
His largess of love my pence at the Inn of Hope?
Who can know of my strangled joy and fear,
Compelling visions, passioning, gain and loss?
How wild winds from the infinite beat on me,
While outlined ahead in the gathering gloom looms the cross,
And I grope on alone a challenge to fate?
. . . . . .
Patient and petted beside the hearth I dream
With quiet eyes, and watch the years—and wait.

—*From Scribner's Magazine (January.)*

PERSONAL.

Lincoln's First Opportunity in Politics.—Helen Nicolay in "The Boy's Life of Abraham Lincoln," in *St. Nicholas,* has this to say of Lincoln's first candidacy:

The people of New Salem, like those of all other Western towns, took a keen interest in politics; "politics" meaning in that time and place, not only who was to be President or Governor, but concerned itself with questions which came much closer home to dwellers on the frontier. "Internal improvements," as they were called—the building of roads and clearing out of the streams so that men and women who lived in remote places might be able to travel back and forth and carry on trade with the rest of the world—became a burning question in Illinois. There was great need of such improvements: and in this need young Lincoln saw his opportunity.....

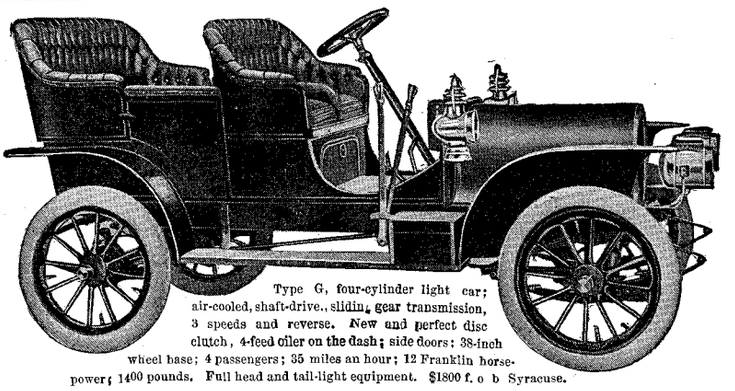
The candidates for the Legislature that summer staked their chances of success on the zeal they showed for "internal improvements." Lincoln was only 23. He had been in the county barely nine months. Sangamon county was then considerably larger than the whole State of Rhode Island, and he was of course familiar with only a small part of it or its people; but he felt that he did know the river. He had sailed on it and had been shipwrecked by it; he had, moreover, been one of the party of men and boys, armed with long-handled axes, who went out to chop away obstructions and meet a small steamer that, a few weeks earlier, had actually forced its way from the Illinois river.

Following the usual custom, he announced his candidacy in the local newspaper in a letter dated March 15, addressed, "To the People of Sangamon County." It was a straightforward, manly statement of his views on questions of the day, written in as good English as that used by the average college-bred man of his years. The larger part of it was devoted to arguments for the improvements of the Sangamon river. Its main interest for us lies in the frank avowal of his personal ambition that is contained in the closing paragraph.

"Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition," he wrote. "Whether it be true or not, I can say, for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellowmen by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be developed. I am young, and unknown to many of you. I was born, and have ever remained, in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the county; and if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. But if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the back-ground, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined."

The First of the Rothschilds.—"There is no stranger history in all the world, than that of the Rothschilds," writes Vance Thompson in *Everybody's.* The first glimpse, he says, that one has of the family is in the swarming ghetto of Frankfort, where old Anselm Mayer

FRANKLIN



Type G, four-cylinder light car; air-cooled, shaft-drive., sliding gear transmission, 3 speeds and reverse. New and perfect disc clutch, 4-feed oiler on the dash; side doors; 38-inch wheel base; 4 passengers; 35 miles an hour; 12 Franklin horse-power; 1400 pounds. Full head and tail-light equipment. $1800 f. o b Syracuse.

Why the astonishing fact that this light car rated at 12 "Franklin horse-power," does more, on average roads, than any other car rated at 20 horse-power?

First: the real proportion of usable power is more than 12 to 20. Other cars are rated at the maximum horse-power of their engine, running *in the seop under ideal cunditions.* Franklin cars are rated at the power they develop under the practical average speed *on the raad at 20 miles on hour.*

Then: weight. Franklin air-cooling means a light engine and light construction throughout—no water or water-cooling apratus; no heavy frame to carry them. At least 200 pounds saved on weight construction.

Then: little power lost between the engine and the rear wheels. The same engineering ability that designed and refined the marvelous motor has refined and saved power all over the car. Other cars los: enormous amounts of power in the c utch, transmission, joints in the shaft, bevel-gear, rear axle bearings—power is lost everywhere. In the Franklin this loss is trifling. This is a matter of fa t and proof, and we have gone to the bottom of it.

Then: vibration. This is of enormous importance. It uses up power to shake a c r, as it uses up power to shake your fist. A rough road reduces the power of the ave age car 50 per cent or more, and a very rough road often stops the car altogether. The Franklin full elliptical spring sus ension, with its flexible wood-sill, takesup the vibration, leaving the working parts free to do their work.

Not one reason but a dozen, all thought out and worked out with the same thoroughness and disregard of precedent which invented the Franklin four-cylinder air-cooled motor, when all the other American makers said that four-cylinders were unnecessary land that air-cooling was impossible.

Send for the Franklin 1906 catalogue—by far the handsomest motor book ever made—which tells about

4-cylinder 12 h. p. Runabout, $1400. **4-cylinder 20 h. p. Car $2800**
4-cylinder 12 h. p. Light Car, $1800. **6-cylinder 30 h. p. Car $4000**

Prices f. o. b. Syracuse, N. Y.

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y. *M.A.L.A.M.*

"The Motor Car of the Future"

MONEY IS NOTHING

In Comparison with Health.

Patented

If you ride add a **STORM PROOF BUGGY** to your equipage and go in comfort. Ask for catalogue C.

THE COZY BUGGY.

Fouts & Hunter Carriage Mfg. Co.,
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"It Goes Straight to the Heart"

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lived with his wife, Guta Schnapper, and his ten children. We read further:

This was a shop where everything was sold, where everything was bought, where everything was stored—old iron and precious metals, old clothes and ancient pictures. A pedler's pack on his back, old Anselm journeyed through Frankfort and the land thereby, selling and buying; his five sons as they grew up took to the road. All this was slow money-getting. Anselm Mayer was made for greater things. His opportunity came with the firing of that historic gun at Lexington. History—even that of finance—is a strange network of events, the one knit closely to the other. Wilhelm IX. put his Hessian subjects up for sale; England bought and leased them to fight her revolted colonists oversea. Mayer of the Red Shield was the active agent in these delicate operations. He recruited the soldiers, provided their equipments, delivered them, cargo after cargo, in English ports. He also received England's money on behalf of the Landgraf of Hesse. This was the beginning, not illustrious, of the Fortune. Came then the turmoil of the Napoleonic wars. The funds of Hesse Cassel were entrusted to Anselm to use as his own. The money fructified. Old Mayer became the banker of the Holy Alliance. The war funds for battling Europe flowed through the dingy house in the ghetto of Frankfort, leaving a deposit of golden sand. The old clothes swung no more for sale in the cobwebby windows. The house of the Red Shield had become a world's moneymart, and the old man at whom the dogs had barked as he hobbled through the town with his pedler's pack knew the pride of lending to kings and states. Of wealth and power he gave no sign—going humbly about the streets of Frankfort in rusty gabardine and old gaiters, a blue kerchief round his neck, an old umbrella in his hand.

This was the Ancestor.

Before he died he was able to give each of his five sons one of the great states of Europe, as a financial kingdom. There is something epic, tremendous, about this partition of the world by the old pedler of the Judengasse. So Charlemagne distributed to his sons the vast states he had conquered; so Napoleon gave kingdoms to his negligible brothers. And indeed old Mayer had founded an empire more durable than those of conquest—the empire of gold, the empire of money that lies in the dark and breeds ceaselessly. The eldest son chose Germany; Solomon selected Austria; Nathan, England; Charles went to Italy; and Jacob, as his share, had the troubled land of France. Less than ninety years ago Jacob came up to Paris; he had $200,000. His beginnings were difficult. He was so well known as an agent of the German and English allies that Napoleon had him watched by police. In the secret archive are many curious police reports, for the great emperor at the height of his power had already recognized in the silent little man from Frankfort one of those grim forces that were driving him to Waterloo. The final defeat of Napoleon brought fortune to all the sons of Anselm Mayer. Metternich made them all barons of the Austrian empire. Jacob became the Baron James de Rothschild. He died in 1868. His second son, Mayor Alphonse James de Rothschild, got himself naturalized as a French citizen and reigned in his stead. Only a few months ago he died—this first French Rothschild; they are a long lived race. . . . . And the fortune of the French house to-day exceeds ten milliards.

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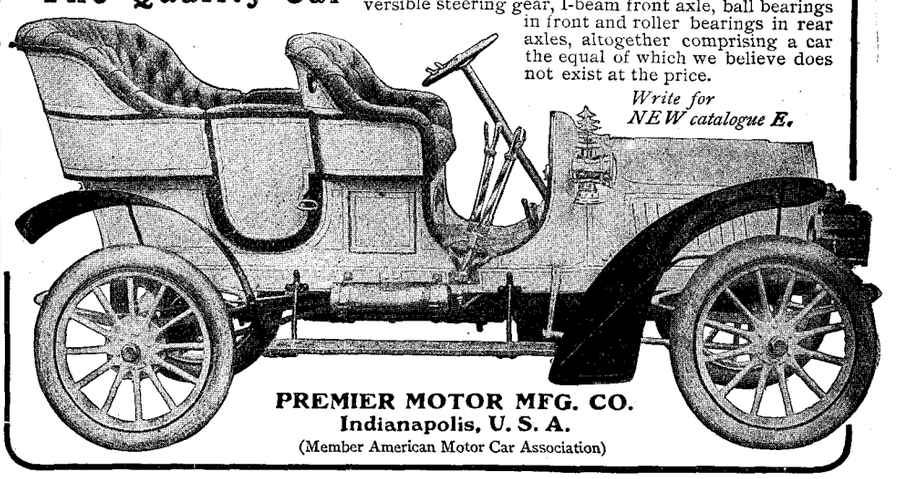

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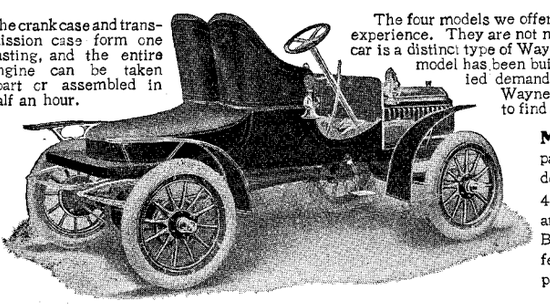

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Model K. 4 cylinder Five Passenger touring car. 35 H. P. Sliding gear transmission. Price $2.500.
Model B. 4 cylinder Five Passenger car, 24--28 Sliding gear transmission. Price $2.000.
Model C. Five passenger car. Double opposed Moter, 20 H. P. Planetary Transmission. Price $1.250.
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Premier "C. B."—T. P. O'Connor, in the London *M. A. P.*, gives this sketch of the character and capacity of England's new premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman:

In private life—indeed, in public life as well—C. B. isn't in the least like the carcatures which have been published of him by those who do not know him. He is—I think I have written this before—more like a Scotsman of the eighteenth than of the twentieth century. Nothing would have delighted him more—nowhere would he have been more at home than among those wits, students, philosophers and judges who made the table of the capital of Scotland one of the wittiest in all Europe. He is also an eighteenth century Scotsman in his intense love of French literature. There is no more constant student of modern French books than the Liberal leader, though Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain run him hard. Mr. Chamberlain, I have heard, when he is utterly fagged out, can read a French novel when he can't look at anything else. Mr. Balfour, if I be not mistaken, has a good supply of French literature in the house. But I doubt if either of these two distinguished gentlemen could pass an examination in modern French books with C.-B. I have never known him, certainly, at a loss, even when one talked about the obscure figures in the lesser-known books of Balzac's immense library.

C.-B. has also a very ready wit. His wit flows spontaneously continuously, and without either effort or pause. That was a delightful answer he gave on the spur of the moment to one of his followers who asked why it was that when he went to Bath the streets were all ablaze with the advertisement of "C.-B. Corsets." "I assure you, my dear fellow, that my figure is perfectly natural." To appreciate the joke one has to realize that C.-B. has the stout, strong figure which is characteristic of the hardy Scottish race to which he belongs. If you do not realize this side of him when he speaks in the House of Commons it is not that he does not say plenty of witty things in his speech. But he has not, as he himself puts it, the "gift of the gab," or at least, he imagines he has not it, and the result is that he prepares his speeches with great care, and almost with labor. Before him as he speaks there is always the manuscript, which, if it does not contain every word of the speech he is delivering, at least contains almost every word. An orator thus tied and shackled to his notes is rarely as effective as he might be, and a brilliant speech may be made to appear dull by the mere fact that it is read, not spoken. But if you read his speeches, you will realize how clever, how adroit, how full of the humor Scotsmen call "pawky" they are. Finally C.-B. is the least pretentious and one of the best-natured of men. You will see him in the lobbies of the House ready to listen with equal patience to even the obscurest members of his own party; he suffers fools gladly. Steady nerves and easy temper, tremendous self-control, these things enable him to endure an amount of boredom that would drive other men mad. He says himself he has no ambition; but no man is without ambition.

America's First Minister to Norway.—Herbert H. D. Peirce, third assistant secretary of State, is to be the first United States minister to Norway. Mr. Peirce, we read in the Chicago *Record-Herald*, entered the diplomatic service in 1894 and has since held important posts. His first appointment was as secretary of the United States embassy at St. Petersburg, where he stayed until 1898. He then retired, but soon afterward was again appointed to the position in the Department of State. In 1900 Mr. Peirce represented the United States at The Hague in the arbitration of the Russian seizure of American fishing vessels several years before. The new minister is fifty-six years old and is a Massachusetts man.

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MARK XLVII 40–45 h. p. four-cylinder motor under forward bonnet; sliding gear transmission, four speeds and one reverse; jump spark ignition from storage battery; new pattern automatic carburetor; special chrome-nickel steel gears, axles, crank-shaft and jack-shaft; crank-shaft machined cold out of solid blocked double chain drive; I-beam front axle forged in one piece; pressed steel frame; 108-inch wheel base; seat starting; new pattern brakes. Price, with standard body, $4,500. With 112-inch wheel base, Royal Victoria, Double Victoria, Limousine or Landaulet body.....$5,000 to $5,500

MARK XLVI An entirely new model. 24-28 h. p. four-cylinder, vertical water-cooled motor; shaft drive, sliding gear transmission, three speeds and reverse; low tension make and break magneto current ignition; special chrome-nickel steel gears and shafts, crank-shaft machined cold out of solid block; I-beam front axle forged in one piece; rotary pump oil lubrication; pressed steel frame, 98-inch wheel base, double side entrance body seating five passengers. Price.....$3,000

MARK XLIV-2 Perpetuating Mark XLIV, one of the most successful of medium-weight 1905 cars. 18 h. p. double opposed horizontal motor under forward bonnet; frame length increased eight inches, giving ample room forward for each seat; wheel base increased to ninety inches. Rear seat widened five inches; double side entrance body. An ideal family car, which will climb any hill and maintain a speed of 35 miles per hour on the level. Price.....$1,750

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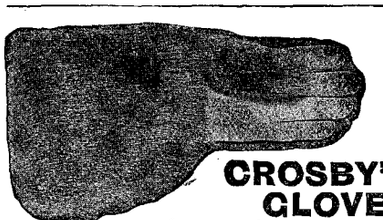

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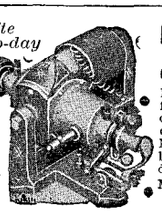

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The Senate's Poorest Member.—John M. Gearin, recently appointed United States Senator from Oregon to succeed the late John H. Mitchell, is said to be the poorest man in the Senate. He owns no property and has no money in the bank, altho he has a lucrative law business. The Senator himself called attention to this fact, we are told in a Portland despatch to the *New York Sun*. He said: "I will be without exception the poorest man in the Senate. They call it a millionaire's club, but if any of them are poorer than I am in a financial way, I feel sorry for them." The report goes on to give this sketch of Mr. Gearin:

Senator Gearin was born in a prairie schooner in 1851, when his parents were on their way to make their home in Oregon. He is a native of this State. The schooner had completed its long journey across the plains and was within the borders of Oregon when the future Senator was born. When he was 12 his father sent him to St. Mary's College in San Francisco, where he studied for three years. He then went to Notre Dame University, Indiana, and graduated there when 20. He returned to Portland and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1874. In the same year he was elected to the Oregon Legislature. Two years later he was chosen City Attorney of Portland, and in 1884 he became District Attorney. Four years afterward he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket and was defeated by Binger Hermann, now a Representative in Congress but not in attendance upon the present session because he has been indicted for complicity in the Oregon land frauds. When the celebrated opium fauds were unearthed in 1893 Mr. Gearin was appointed by President Cleveland as special prosecutor for the Government in the cases and made a great reputation.

Mr. Gearin's appointment to the Senate is really a freak of fortune, for under ordinary circumstances a Democrat could never be chosen United States Senator from Oregon. The Legislature is always overwhelmingly Republican. But it happened in the last State election that the Democrats nominated a man of striking personality and Statewide popularity for Governor against an unpopular Republican, and the Democrats overcame the great Republican majority and their man was elected. The death of Senator Mitchell left the power of naming a Senator with the Governor. Both Republicans and Democrats agree that the selection was a good one and that the Governor appointed one of the most capable men in the State.

The Real Czar.—W. T. Stead, who has twice had a personal interview with the Czar of Russia, writes thus of him in *The World To-Day*:

I have been assured that the emperor was a very stupid, ignorant and even half-witted man, who reads nothing, knows nothing, and spends his life in terror. I have been told that he was a nervous wreck, that his hair had turned gray, and that his face was haggard with wrinkles plowed by care. He has been represented as false, treacherous, cunning and heaven knows what. So the old hag, Rumor, spins her spider web of calumny round the person of the emperor until the czar, to many of his subjects and the outside world, has completely disappeared and been replaced by a kind of mythical monster who is only saved from being a hobgobin by the consciousness that he is impotent to harm. The people who say these things and the still greater number who believe them will be somewhat rudely surprised when the douma releases Nicholas II from his prison house and restores him to his proper place as the czar-tribune of a loyal and self-governing people.

There is not a word of truth in the popular legend as to the physical weakness or nervous prostration of the emperor. It was six years since I had seen him. And such six years! But when he greeted me at Peterhof only a few weeks since, he did not seem to have aged a day since I bade him good-bye at Tsarkoe-Selo on the eve of The Hague Conference in 1899. His step was as light, his carriage as erect, his expression as alert. His brow bore no lines of haggard care. I could not see a gray hair on his head. His spirits were as high, his courage as calm and his outlook as cheerful as ever.

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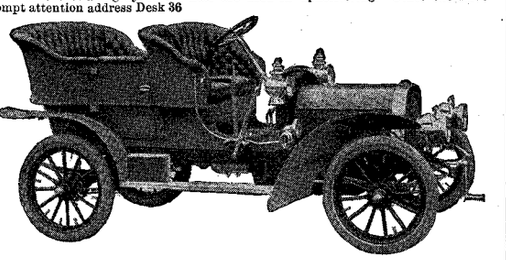
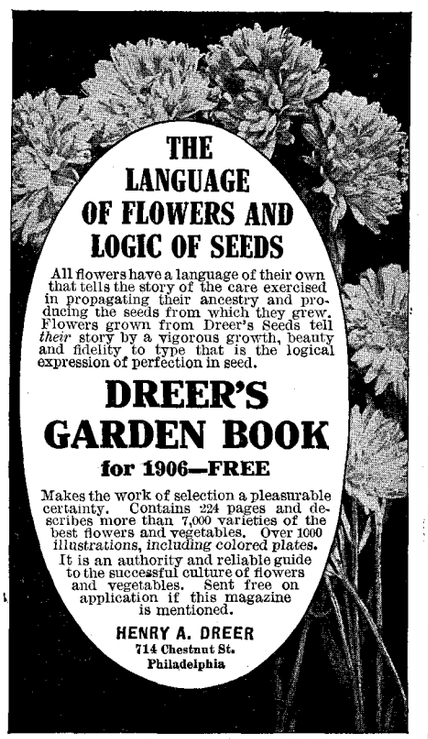


Vertical roller-bearing engines cylinder cast in pairs 4½x4x5 in. 28 to 30 H. P. An exclusive transmission that absolutely prevents stripping of gears. Positive cooling system. Individual and special lubrication. Master clutch has metal faces and takes hold without jerking. Shaft drive. Exclusive universal joints that prevents wear on pins. Sprocket roller pinion and perfect rear axle, all exclusive. Roller bearings throughout 97-inch wheel base. 4 inch tires. Tonneau seating three persons. Four to forty miles an hour on high speed. Price, $2,250, f. o. b Kokomo. Full equipment.



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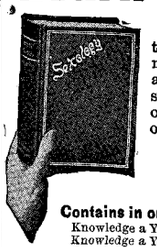

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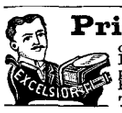

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The last time I had seen him was on the eve of the greatest victory of his reign. I was now meeting him on the morrow of his worst reverse. But the man was exactly the same. He might simply have returned instantly from the door that had been closed six years before to repeat his adieu.

New Head for the Mutual.—Charles Augustus Peabody, the new president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company has done nothing but work at law for thirty years and more. While the lawyers of New York declare that he is just the man to fill the place, the general public know little about him. "He is known to be a man of weight by those with whom he has had bbusiness dealings," said one of Mr. Peabody's friends, "but he is not a talker or a politician, or a seeker after publicity, and hence his name is seldom heard by the world at large." The *New York Evening Post* remarks:

Yet the Mutual's new president is neither glum or uncivil. He is, in fact, uniformly courteous, always approachable and endowed with a faculty for putting a visitor at ease. The visitor may do most of the talking, but in looking back at the meeting he will remember that the lawyer said everything it was necessary to say, without, however, wasting words. And what he said, though dignified in the extreme, could never have been construed as either abrupt or impatient. If there is such a thing as silent tact, Mr. Peabody must possess it. He seems to be universally popular with those who have met him.

One of his acquaintances in commenting, the other day, upon the lawyer's dislike of talking, told how somebody once went to him with a request for a speech, either at a meeting or a dinner. The response was:

"I don't like to talk."

If the memory of his associates is to be relied upon, he has not publicly disregarded this preference within the last score of years, unless he was forced to do so in the course of his business duties.

The reputation of Charles A. Peabody as a lawyer is based largely upon his special knowledge of real estate in New York, and generally upon his recognized ability as a "business man." He has been for a long time the chief legal representative of the Astor estate. He is a director of the Hamilton Fish estate. These are only instances of his various positions of trust as a counsellor, and his activity in the field of business outside the law is shown by the number of directorships he holds. He is on the directorate of the Astor National Bank, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, Illinois Central Railroad Company, National Bank of Commerce, and Union Pacific Railroad Company, and is a trustee of the Real Estate Trust Company, Bank for Savings, British-American Insurance Company of New York, and Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

The presidency of the Mutual Life will yield a salary of $50,000 a year, or one-third of what was paid to the former occupant, Richard A. McCurdy. Mr. Peabody was born in New York in 1849.

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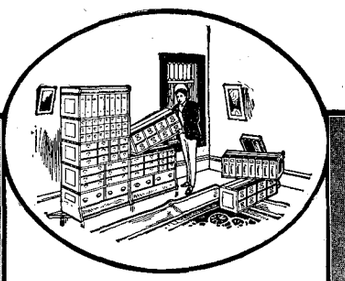

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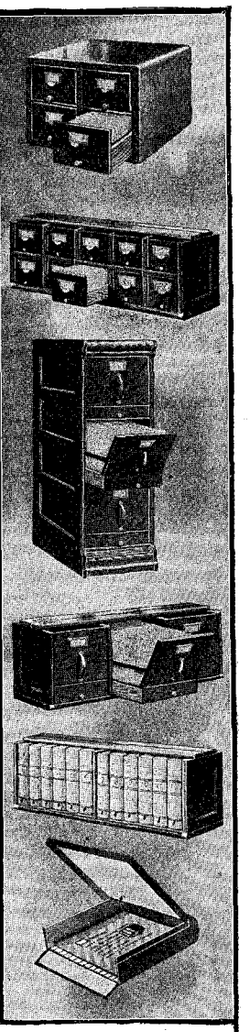

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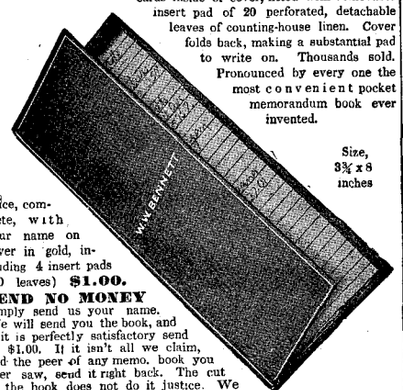

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Death of Judge Tuley.—Judge Murray F. Tuley, dean of the Cook county bench, and one of Chicago's widely known citizens, who who died on Christmas day, had, in the words of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "a stronger hold upon the affections and esteem of the people of Chicago than any of his fellow citizens." *The News* of that city also remarks editorially:

The veneration and affection with which the people of this community regarded Judge Murray F. Tuley, who died yesterday after an illness of some weeks' duration, afford proof that a faithful public servant of ability and true democratic spirit does not lack for appreciation. One may well believe that the aged judge found in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens those fruits of a long life which were most pleasing to him.

The conspicuous part which he took in framing the present state constitution and in preparing and advocating new measures for the betterment of the state and local governments, the great volume of court work which he performed in his many years on the bench and his manifold labors on behalf of civic righteousness, marked him as a most valuable citizen. One would have to go back more than a generation, to the days preceding his useful career as corporation counsel of Chicago, in order to enumerate all the services which he rendered to this community. The records of the Supreme court of Illinois, 200 volumes of which are required to embrace the term of his service on the bench of Cook county, show that the decisions of this learned judge were seldom reversed. So highly was his judgment valued by the citizens that any public measure which had his approval was straightway supported by many other persons with full confidence in its soundness. The constitutional amendment which is now under consideration by the Supreme court and the municipal courts law which was enacted by virtue of that amendment may be cited as recent examples of important measures to which he gave material assistance by his counsel and support.

The conspicuous part taken by Judge Tuley in the movement for municipal ownership of the traction lines is too well known to be recounted here. His belief that public utilities in the hands of private corporations lead to corruption in politics doubtless was based on his long experience and close observation. His abiding faith in democratic government was joined with the spirit of the reformer who feels that purity in politics and sound laws are the necessary corollary of safe, and efficient popular rule.

THE PASTIMES OF A PRESIDENT.

In the "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter" we have a President of the United States, supposably fagged and bored with his state craft and his foreign policies, his "domestic imbroglios" and his "international amenities," breaking away to the eager freedoms and "limberings of the spirit," that are to be found in a run with the cougar hounds, or the treeing of a bob-cat prowling for prairie-dogs; where he may find congenial raptures with Goff's pack, and high-hearted rides among the cow-ponies.

Naturally, the reader explores these pages in the confident expectation of coming upon happy disclosures of the personality of the author, and he is most apt to find them in his congenial disclosures of the personality of certain guides and hunters, dogs and cow-ponies, of his acquaintance.

"Goff's pack ran only bear, cougar, and bob-cat." Never were they permitted to follow elk, antelope, or wolf, unless it was wounded. As the dogs did all the work, the hunters became warmly interested in them—the voice, temper, and ways of each. "Eight were hounds, and four were fighting dogs; and they differed widely, in size and voice." The biggest, and most useful, was Jim, a powerful, fast, and "true" dog, with a great voice; and he never stopped barking when the game was treed or bayed. "A dog of great endurance, and a formidable fighter."

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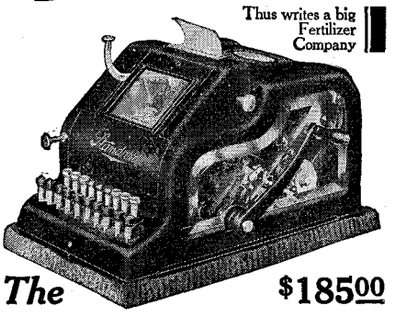

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Next to Jim, in point of usefulness, was old Boxer—"the best to puzzle out a cold trail on a bare hillside." Both Boxer and Jim had enormous appetites. Boxer was small and Jim a big fellow; and as the relations of the pack among themselves were those of wild beast selfishness, when they came in contact over bones or biscuit Boxer could only appeal to heaven in his deepest and most indignant tones. "Once when Boxer was given a biscuit, which he tried to bolt whole, Jim simply took his head in his jaws, and convinced him that it was a question of Biscuit, with or without dog." Of course, Boxer surrendered the biscuit, and then lay on his back and wept. And so on, through the pack, with personal interest, and characteristic sketching—even to Tree'em, whose tail had been dislocated in a strictly private encounter with a cougar, and now hung down "like a mutilated pump-handle."

The pack had many interesting peculiarities; four of them climbed trees. Only one of the hounds ever tried this feat; but the fighters, especially big Turk, often worked their way almost to the top; but they could not fight well in a tree, and when the quarry was shot out of its perch, the dogs yelping with excitement, dived headlong down through the branches.

Speaking of bob-cats, Mr. Roosevelt reminds us that in the books the bob-cat is always a lynx, which the hunter or trapper calls "link" (being satisfied with one at a time, as he construes it). "Like all people of European descent who have gone into strange lands, we Americans have christened our wild beasts with a fine disregard for their specific and generic relations." To the true elk and the reindeer we gave the new names, moose and caribou—"excellent names, by the way." The prong-buck is always called antelope, though it is not an antelope at all; and the white goat is not a goat. But, says Mr. Roosevelt, out of the fullness of his sagacity and good sense, in most cases, it is mere pedantry to try to upset popular custom in such matters; and where, as with the bob-cat, a strikingly good name is taken, it were better that the "scientific fellers" should adopt it. In the Eastern States, the cougar is apt to be a "panther" or "painter;" in the Western States, a "mountain lion." The Spanish-speaking people usually call it simply "lion," though we hear "puma" in South America.

Mixed with the stuff which goes to make Mr. Roosevelt fit company for hunters and trappers, there runs a vein of the picturesque and even the poetic, which makes its presence felt at such times as a contingent of ravens flutter along from tree to tree, making queer gurgling noises of hungry expectation. "Multitudes of magpies, and golden and bald eagles, were seen continually; all flocking for any carcass that might chance to be left in the open. For the eagle and the raven are true birds of the wilderness; and in a way their presence both heightens and relieves the iron desolation of the Wintry Mountains."

We get an adequate idea of the sort of material that goes to the making of a hunting party in Colorado from the author's lively account of a score of good-natured, hard-riding young fellows from the ranches, within a radius of a dozen miles, who had joined the party "to see the President kill a bear:" a cheerful and eagerly friendly crowd, "as hardy as so many young moose and utterly fearless horsemen." One of them rode a wild nervous colt bareback, because it had bucked so when he tried to put the saddle on, that he feared he would be left behind. Whenever the chance appeared, these men rode at headlong speed, giving no heed to the slope of the mountain side or the character of the ground.

An occasional story of dogs and porcupines makes lively reading; as when the hounds, having treed a bob-cat, ran into a porcupine. The hunters presently found the porcupine dead, and half a dozen dogs with their muzzles and throats full of quills. "One of the terriers, which had always found a porcupine an irresistible attraction, presented an extraordinary sight," so thick were the quills in his face and chest. But a big hound showed nose, cheeks, lips and tongue, and even the roof of his mouth, bristling fiercely. "To extract the quills with pinchers was a long and bloody job."

When Mr. Roosevelt falls to discussing the Wilderness Reserves and the Yellowstone Park,

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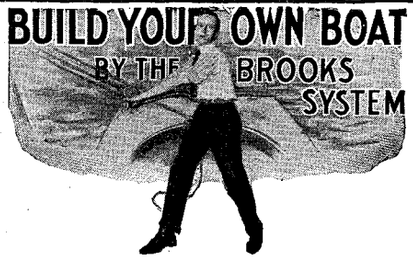

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he becomes characteristically entertaining, and very pleasantly facetious here and there. He tells us how the effect of protection upon bear life discloses itself as one of the phenomena of natural history. Not only have they grown to realize that they are safe, but being natural scavengers and foul feeders, they have come to recognize the garbage heaps of the hotel as their peculiar sources of food supply. They have taken their place among the recognized "sights" of the Park, where they become as indifferent to the presence of men as the pet deer. It was amusing, says their friend, the President, to read the proclamations addressed to tourists by the Park management, in which they were solemnly warned that the bears were really wild animals,—and could bite. "Of course among the thousands of tourists, there is a percentage of fools," and when fools go out, of an afternoon, to look at bears feeding, the temptation may be, at times, too much for the bears.

At last, our American hunter, having come to the end of his holiday, takes reluctant leave of his bears and cougars, his bob-cats and prong-bucks, and turns his face towards home; and we, who are privileged to attend him find our entertainment on the way in his genial discourse, now diverting, now tender, concerning the children at Sagamore Hill, their ponies, their pet dogs, their rabbits and guinea-pigs; or else the birds that nest in the White House grounds, and make the air melodious and merry—the mocking bird, for example, "the sweetest singer of all birds," conspicuous by its pranks of mimicry, eccentric and perverse. The Baltimore oriole, the scarlet tanager, and the tufted titmouse are frequent visitors to the White House grounds, but not for housekeeping.

Some of us would have thought ourselves fortunate to wander that way, with a camera when "the children were intently watching me, as I fried strips of beefsteak and thin slices of potatoes in bacon fat," in their camp by the edge of a low sea-bluff.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

No Provocation.

"Yes, judge, the man who has just moved in next door threw a battered can over the fence and hit my wife."

"Where was your wife at the time?"

"She was looking over the fence."

"And your neighbor deliberately seized the can and smote her with it?"

"Yes, judge."

"Didn't she give him any provocation?"

"Sir?"

"Didn't she give him any provocation?"

"——no, sir. All she give him was a piece of her mind and a couple o' clouts over the head with a clothes pole!"

—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

For Him Too.

A churchman tells about a time he was traveling through the country with an evangelist. At a village in Ohio a meeting was held at which an announcement was made that the proceeds of a collection to be taken would be turned over to a missionary fund.

In the audience was a man who was publicly known to oppose foreign missions, and who was also suspected of being an agnostic of the deepest dye. The churchman in the course of the collection passed this man the box. The other pushed it away with a sneer on his face. A sudden inspiration came to the churchman, and, thrusting the box under the fellow's nose, he said:

"Here take some—it's for the heathen."

—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

He Understood.

"Willie," said an interesting young mother to her first-born, "do you know what the difference is between body and soul? The soul, my child, is what you love with; the body carries you about. This is your body," touching the little fellow's shoulder, "but there is something deeper in. You can feel it now. What is it?"

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—*Lippincotts Magazine.*

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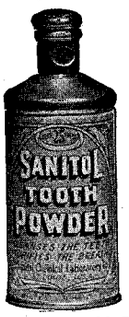

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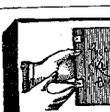

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Count—"Ah, no; and wheen we are marreed I will prove to you by getting reed of eet as queekly as possible." —*Smart Set.*

One Was Enough.

Aunt Priscilla—"Now, Tommy, never try to deceive any one. You wouldn't like to be two-faced, would you?"

Tommy—"Gracious, no! One face is enough to wash these cold mornings." —*Chicago News.*

A Phenomenon.

A negro preacher while speaking to an audience of his own color chanced to make use in the course of his remarks of the word "phenomenon." This rather puzzled several of his hearers, who at the close of the meeting asked to be informed of its meaning. Not knowing quite how to answer them the preacher put them off until the following Sunday, when he thus explained: "If you see a cow, that's not a 'phenomenon.' If you see a thistle, that's not a 'phenomenon.' And if you see a bird that sings, that's not a 'phenomenon.' either. But" he said, "if you see a cow sitting on a thistle and singing life a bird, then *that's* a 'phenomenon.'" —*The Tatler* (London)

Soldiering.

Casey—"Ye're a har-rd worruker, Dooley. How many hods o' morther have yez carried up that laddher th' day?"

Dooley—"Whist, man—I'm foolin' th' boss. I've carried this same hodful up an' down all day, an' he thinks I'm worrukin'!"

—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Mistake.

Hizonner—"You are charged with breaking a chair over your wife's head."

Prisoner—"It was an accident, you honor."

Hizonner—"What? Didn't you intend to hit her?"

Prisoner—"Yes, but I didn't intend to break the chair." —*Cleveland Leader.*

Why He Didn't.

A gentleman in a strange city, desiring the advice of a lawyer, entered one day an office on the door of which he read the name, "A. Swindle, Attorney-at-law." After receiving excellent counsel he ventured to say to the lawyer: "You, sir, are a splendid type of man, and why do you place yourself open to ridicule by wording your sign as you have done. Why not put your first name in full?"

"I would, indeed," smilingly replied the lawyer, "were not my first name Adam!"

—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

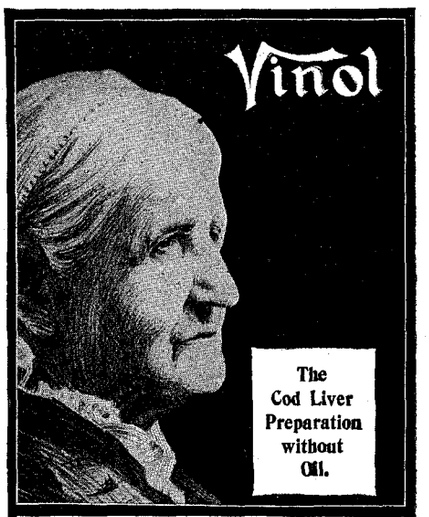
RUSSIA.

December 29.—Some semblance of order is restored in Moscow and the leaders of the workmen are seeking to make terms. Despatches from St. Petersburg tell of an alarming extension of the revolutionary movement. Troops are again in control of Riga.

December 30.—The workmen's Council at St. Petersburg, decide to call off the strike and to continue the work of organizing an armed rebellion.

December 31.—Practically all Southern Russia is in rebellion, and the insurgents have control of several railway lines and cities. The military are in complete control in Moscow.

January 2.—Poland is reported again in revolt



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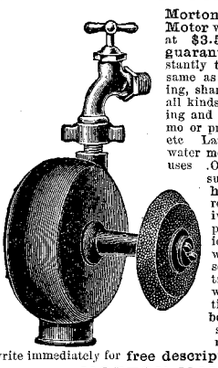

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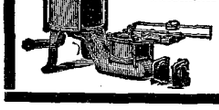

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against Russian rule; strikes are general at Warsaw and Lodz, and no work is being done in the coal regions. Advices from Moscow say that the losses of property and life have been greatly exaggerated and that the rebellion shows no signs of revival.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 29.—American warships arrive at Santo Domingo. Vice President Caceres calls a special session of Congress to discuss charges that President Morales is a traitor. The whereabouts of Morales is not known.

December 31.—General Perez is reported to have surrendered to the revolutionists at Puerto Plata, San Domingo. A despatch from that city says that the Dominican gunboat, *Independencia* has remained faithful to President Morales and has demanded the surrender of the town under pain of bombardment.

January 1.—Notice is served by the United States warships on the *Independencia* that she will not be allowed to bombard Puerto Plata.

Domestic.

December 29.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and two of its officials are indicted at Chicago, charged with granting rebates.

Charles Tyson Yerkes dies in New York.

Mayor McClellan, of New York in his list of appointments, gives scant recognition to Tammany. Brig-Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., retired, is appointed Commissioner of Police.

December 30.—The insurance committee finishes its work of investigation in New York.

The court of inquiry investigating the subject of hazing at the Annapolis Naval Academy is said to have obtained data incriminating 120 midshipmen.

Walter Wellman, the newspaper correspondent, accepts the Chicago *Record-Herald's* assignment to build a big airship, find the North Pole and send wireless messages therefrom.

Robert Fitzsimmons, pugilist, receives a sympathetic letter from President Roosevelt on the occasion of his defeat by Jack O'Brien. Ex-Governor Steunenberg is killed by a bomb at Boise, Idaho.

December 31.—Public bequests during 1905 aggregate $104,586,452.

John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, resigns.

January 1.—The President shakes hands with over 9000 guests at the annual New Year's reception at the White House.

Governor Herrick, of Ohio, in his last message to the legislature, condemns lobbyists and legislative blackmailing.

Mayor McClellan, in assuming office for the second term says that it is the last public office, in all probability, he will fill.

January 2.—The Isthmian Canal Commission adopts the suggestion made by Chairman Shonts to experiment with labor from the north part of Spain in construction work on the isthmus.

Grover Cleveland accepts the post at $12,000 a year as arbiter and rebate referee to the three great insurance companies—the Equitable, the Mutual and the New York Life.

Judge Thomas H. Paynter is nominated for United States Senator from Kentucky to succeed Senator J. C. S. Blackburn.

Secretary Bonaparte approves the findings of the court-martial which found Commander Lucien Young guilty of partial neglect of duty in the gunboat *Bennington* disaster and sentences him to be reprimanded.

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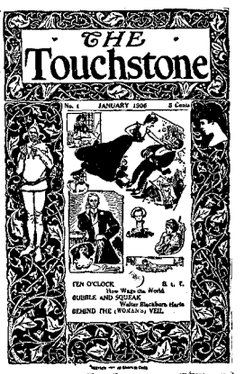

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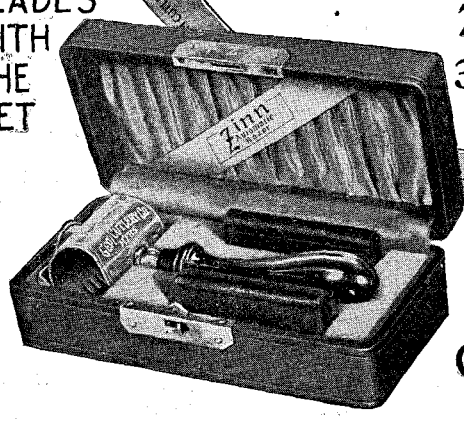

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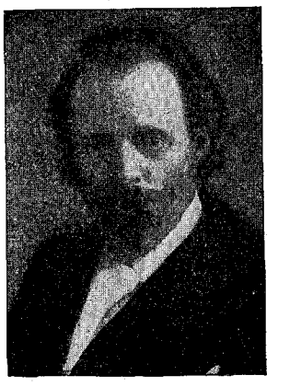

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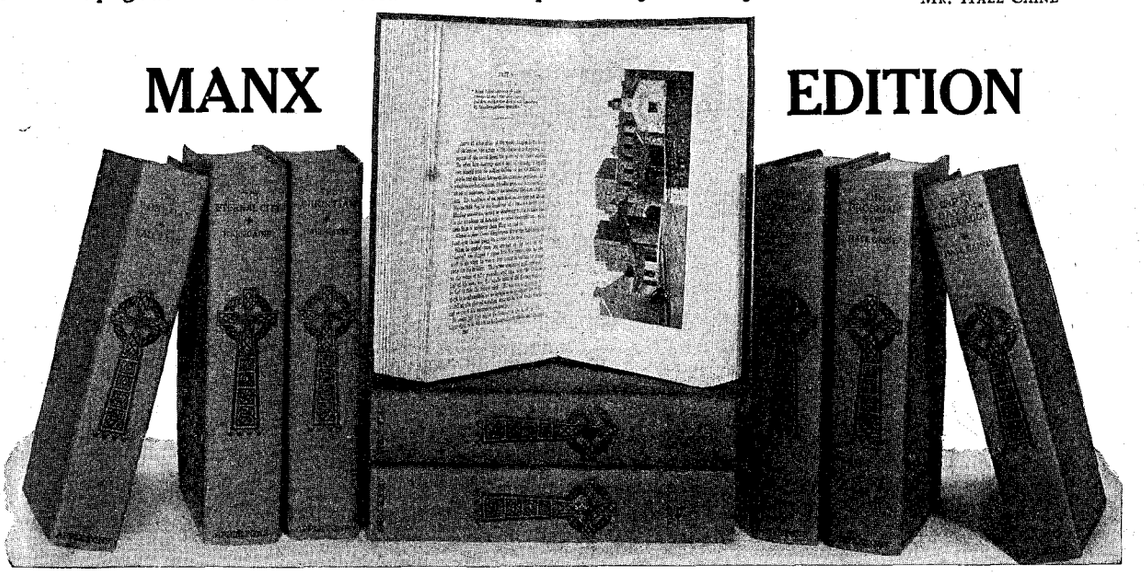

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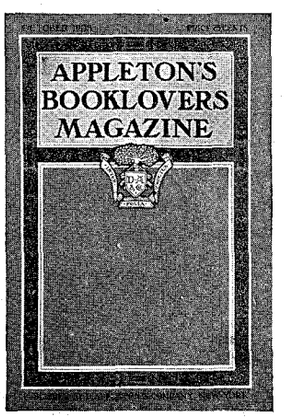

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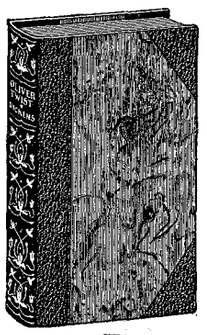

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